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KATHIE O'MOORE.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER,
BY E. NORMAN GUNNISON.

Oh, fair was her face as the face of the lillies,
And red were her lips as the rosebud, asthore!
She lived in the hut where the foot of the hill is,
Where Barney came courting sweet Kathie O'Moore.

Her voice was as sweet as the trill of the linnet,
Or sound of the waves as they lap on the shore;
Her eye was like night, but the mischief was in it
To sport with his heart as did Kathie O'Moore.

He loved from her feet to the sheen of her tresses,
He watched by her cabin and haunted her door;
A lady was she in her calico dresses,
His heart was a plaything for Kathie O'Moore.

One day he came down where the cabin reposes,
And lingered a while as he'd lingered before;
And Kathie stood there with her hands full of roses,
And her sweet shadow carpeting over the floor.

"Now, Barney," said she, "just you lave off to taze me;
You're bothered me so that my heart it is sore;
You had better go on if you're wanting to plaze me,
And not loiter your time here," said Kathie O'Moore.

But he moved not a step, while he uttered his blarney.
The story is old. Have you heard it before?
For the rest of the tale you must ask Mrs. Barney,
Who used to be known as "Sweet Kathie O'Moore."

THE ARISTOCRAT'S DAUGHTER;

OR,

THE BRIDE OF THE GUILLOTINE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH FOR THE N. Y. CLIPPER,
BY EDWIN F. DE NYSE.

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CHAPTER X.—CONTINUED.

The thought was maddening! And this, too, was the man he had saved from death when the rope was actually about his neck and but a moment of life was left him! He, the poor steward, the broken-hearted husband, had stepped forward to save this aristocrat, who despised him, and who had come there direct from an amorous meeting with the wife of his benefactor—and she, too, the woman for whom he had sacrificed everything. Yes, everything; for, although Liardot, as the steward of the late Count de Limeuil, had been deeply impressed with respect for the regime of royalty, he would have found a rich and profitable field for his talents in the service of the Republic—richer and more profitable than he could hope for in working for a master who looked down on him, and among aristocrats who only condescended to plot in his company from selfish motives. But he sacrificed all his chances of power in the young Republic, bore with all the insults of his colleagues, and devoted all his great energies to the cause of the King, in the hope that he might gain the poor boon of letters-patent of nobility. And all this sacrifice for Christiane. For her he risked his liberty and his life; for her he stifled the natural ambition of a man of the people to battle at the head of the people, fighting for their rights against the tyranny of the privileged class. To fall suddenly from the height of so glorious a dream—to see the structures he had built by such long and arduous toil that he might raise himself to the clouds crumble at one stroke of misfortune, was enough to kill a man less hardened to adversity than Liardot. And still another blow came to him in the reflection that the cause of this disaster was the very man in whom he had placed the greatest trust to bring about the success of his political projects and the consequent consummation of his hopes in regard to Christiane.

His interests as a conspirator Liardot found were here directly in opposition to his interests as an injured husband. Injured! Had he been injured in reality? This was the terrible question he asked himself as he paced the little room with flushed face and clouded brow.

"No, no," said he, stamping his foot; "I cannot believe in such perfidy. At least I will not condemn her until she has been allowed to defend herself," and his eyes involuntarily turned towards the window whence he could see Christiane's apartments in the daytime.

The night was very dark, but through the blackness he descried a faint, flickering light in a window in the second story of the château.

"Her night-lamp, doubtless," said he; "Christiane is awake yet. What thoughts disturb her? Why does she not seek repose after the fatigue of this evening?"

Suspicion sent a new pang to his heart.

"Ah!" cried he, "fool that I am! I have forgotten their embarrassment when they were brought face to face. When her eyes fell on this cursed Baron, she seemed ready to faint; and he, too—he who did not manifest the least sign of emotion when the rope was about his neck, and his life was declared forfeit—he grew deathly pale and trembled as if under the influence of some unknown terror! It is clear! There is an understanding between them, and I have myself to avenge!"

He had placed his hand on the button that moved the panel of the secret passage leading to the garden, when a voice caused him to pause and turn about.

There was the tinkling sound of a bell repeated twice. Someone was approaching by the passage leading from the reception-room. He waited. A moment after a light tapping was heard on the panel by which he had entered the room.

At such an hour, and coming from such a direction, a visit was something startling to Liardot. His trusted servant was under instructions to allow no violation of his quiet, during the night especially, and to disturb him under no circumstances except the most unusual and urgent.

The knocking was repeated as cautiously as before. It must be something very serious that brought a visitor there at such an hour.

At all risks Liardot decided to open the door. He touched the spring and it glided aside.

"What! Is it you?" he exclaimed on finding himself face to face with his steward, Cabasson.

"Myself, monsieur," replied the visitor humbly, "and I beg you will pardon me if I have disturbed you."

"What have you to say to me?" asked Liardot roughly, without making any movement to admit him.

"Many things, and very important ones, too. If it were otherwise, do you think I would come to disturb you at this late hour, monsieur?"

"You have done wrong in taking this liberty, and I shall not listen to you."

"You would not say that, monsieur, if you knew ——"

"What? If it concerns the money-market or the price of goods, tell me of it to-morrow before I leave the house."

"Oh, monsieur, what I have to say does not relate to business in any way."

"If the Band want me, then, say I will go to the usual meeting-place at once."

"I don't come for that, monsieur."

"What do you come for, then?"

"To speak to you about—about madame," said Cabasson.

Liardot was seized with a fit of trembling, and turned very pale.

Cabasson was a jack-of-all-trades to his master, who employed him on every variety of service, and made him the confidant of his secrets in a great measure; but he had never confided to him the faintest hint of his conjugal relations. So he experienced not only surprise, but alarm, when he heard Cabasson finally explain his visit by declaring these most unaccountable motives.

At any other time he would undoubtedly have driven him away without listening to him, and possibly he might have resented his impertinence in mentioning as he had done the name of Madame Liardot. But the coincidence between the words of the servant and the thoughts that tormented his master were so strange that the latter was tempted to smother his dignity for the time.

"Come in," said he in an encouraging tone, and he stood aside to allow Cabasson to pass.

The servant glided by him into the room with the timid step of a dog allowed to pass for the first time from the kitchen to the parlor.

"Speak, but be brief, for I am busy to-night," said Liardot dryly, after having shut the door with great care.

"I will try to shorten the story, although it is a long explanation to make," said Cabasson with some embarrassment; "but, first of all, I wish to be sure that monsieur will not be angry at what I am going to tell him."

These oratorical precautions presaged only too surely a revelation that was likely to be of a disagreeable nature, and Liardot, full of apprehension, had to summon all his resolution to repress the cry of anguish that was struggling to his lips.

"I am ready to hear all you have to say," he replied coldly; "but I warn you, if you speak falsely of her, you will not leave this room alive."

On this he seated himself at the table, and drew a pistol from his pocket and cocked it.

"Now, then, I am ready to hear you," said Liardot, looking straight into the eyes of his servant.

Cabasson changed color when he saw the pistol, and his tongue clove to the roof of his mouth.

"Why don't you speak?" cried his master in a fury of rage.

"Because—because—if I tell you things I cannot prove on the instant," stammered the servant, "you will condemn me; but that will not make them untrue, monsieur."

"I will be the judge of that. Speak, I tell you!"

"I swear to you, monsieur, that not a single word I utter in the revelation I am about to make shall be false; and, more, if you have but the patience to wait, you will have the opportunity to verify all my assertions by the sight of your own eyes."

"Enough! Explain yourself at once, or you shall be made to repent your impudence!"

"Well then, monsieur, I come merely to tell you what happened here on New-Year's night," said Cabasson in a tone that betrayed his lack of confidence in the good temper of his master.

"New-Year's night!" repeated Liardot, stupefied.

"Yes; you remember that night you took me me with you to the Palais Royal, and when nine o'clock was sounded you told me to hasten home to say that you would not return that night."

"Yes, I remember all that. Go on."

"Well, I ran home and delivered my message, and then went down to the quay, where I met Goujard, the clerk, who was closing up the store, and we passed some time in conversation."

"Never mind these details. Go on."

"You remember you had told me yourself the day before that, owing to the fact that suspicious parties had been noticed prowling about the house, I must make an occasional tour of inspection during the night."

"I remember. What then?"

"Well, that evening Goujard told me the same thing, and I determined to remain up and watch the grounds that very night. What I did was purely in the interest of my master, as you may well believe, and not from mere curiosity."

"You were right in doing this. But what happened?" asked Liardot impatiently.

"I left the clerk at about midnight, and started to take a turn about the house and grounds. You know how keen of sight I am, and how little likely it was that anything irregular should escape me. One does not work five years under the orders of the Chief of Police for nothing."

"Go on! come to the end of this!" cried Liardot in a passion.

"I started from the quay and examined the barge and every nook and corner, without meeting a single person. Then I went out along the wharves and finally concealed myself in the shadow of the garden-wall."

"On the side of the Rue Bourbon?"

"Yes, and almost in front of madame's dwelling."

"And there you saw ——" asked Liardot in a choking voice.

"Nothing at all at first. The night was pitch dark, and the street was deserted; but after fifteen minutes had passed I heard footsteps approaching from the direction in which I had come. The person approached very cautiously, making frequent pauses. I thought it must be some one of the Directory's spies prowling about the house, so I kept close in the shadow of the wall."

"Well, what then?" asked Liardot, trembling with impatience.

"Ah!" continued Cabasson, "I forgot to mention that at the time of which I speak a window on the second floor of madame's apartments was lighted, just like it is to-night, monsieur. Look!" And he pointed through the window to the light that was struggling through the darkness from Christiane's dwelling.

"I see it," said Liardot with stern coldness. "But the man you were speaking of—he approached?"

"Oh, yes; but softly, softly, like the sneak he is; but, when he reached the gate, he stopped and began to look at the lighted window. Then I was certain he was a spy in the service of the Directory; so I determined to keep still and let him manœuvre for a time till I could see what he was up to. And it was well I did, for I should never have guessed what his object was."

"What was it? Why don't you go on?"

"But imagine my surprise, monsieur ——" Cabasson here stopped short, and, after some hesitation, said in a solemn voice: "I swear to you by all my hopes of heaven, and by everything I hold sacred, that I saw and heard everything I am going to tell you."

"It is well. Tell me, then," said Liardot in a husky voice and with a calmness of manner that was even more terrible than his hot rage of a few minutes before.

"Well, monsieur, the strange man slapped his hands together three or four times, as though it were a signal. I held close to the shadow of the wall, expecting to see the rest of his band appear. But nothing of the kind. Not a soul appeared in the street in answer to his signal. Nothing happened except that the light disappeared from the window, and ——"

"Go on, go on! Finish your story without delay!" cried Liardot feverishly.

"The gate opened a moment after, and the man sneaked into the garden."

"Ah!" But you did not see the person who opened the gate for him?" said Liardot.

"Pardon, monsieur, I could not help see for the person who opened it carried a lamp."

"And that person was ——"

"It was madame, your wife," whispered Cabasson in tones so faint that Liardot could barely hear them.

There was a terrible pause. The chief of the conspirators had become livid. He sat like a statue in his chair, with his fingers nervously clutching his chest, as if they would tear out his heart.

"It is well," said he at last with an effort. "I believe all you say. What did you do then?"

"Such a sight, you may imagine, pained my very soul, for I knew that madame never received visitors from the Band, and that she took no part in your political enterprises."

"Spare me your reflections on the subject, and go on with the facts," interrupted Liardot, coldly. "What happened after the man passed into the garden?"

"I crept up nearer to the gate, and waited for him to come out. I wished to have him within reach of my cudgel when he appeared again."

"Ah! You were armed, then?"

"Yes; with the heavy stick I always carry abroad. I would not be likely to go on guard at night without it."

"You killed him, then, I hope!"

These words were full of furious rage as they burst from the heaving bosom of the jealous husband.

"No, monsieur," said Cabasson. "Unfortunately, I did not; but it was not my fault."

"Go on with your story," said Liardot, regaining his coolness of manner.

"I waited for him about an hour—perhaps a little more."

"An hour?" repeated the steward, clutching his breast convulsively.

"Yes;" answered Cabasson; "and I had begun to think I would have to stay on watch all night, when I heard the gate opened softly. The mysterious stranger glided quickly out to the middle of the street, and the bolts were quickly shoved back to their places. He had no idea that I was near him, and he paused and looked up and down the street, as if in doubt as to which way he should turn. I did not stop to think, and rushed upon him and let him have a blow aimed directly at his head, but, he being very quick and the night being very dark, the stroke took effect upon his hand instead. He gave a cry of pain, and with an oath turned about, and quick as a flash was gone. I pursued for a short distance, but he ran like a deer, and soon was out of my reach, so I returned. I might have brought him down with a pistol-shot, but I was afraid of the scandal that would ensue in regard to madame; so, as I could not get near enough to use the stick, I thought it best to give over altogether."

"You did right," said Liardot approvingly.

"And, besides, I did not know with whom I was dealing. It might be perhaps a friend of monsieur or a relative of madame; so I thought it better to wait for another occasion."

Liardot put his hand to his forehead and remained silent for some moments, apparently communing with his bitter thoughts.

WM. BIRCH, Bones. DAVID WAMBOLD, Balladist. CHAS. BACKUS, Tambo.

"Did you notice this man particularly? Could you recognize him?" asked he with an effort.

"No; it was too dark. I only remember that he was tall and well knit—a stout cavalier who might have made a good fight if he had not run away."

"And you have no suspicion as to who he may be?"

It was now Cabasson's turn to hesitate.

"No," said he; "but—but I could easily find out."

"How?"

"By watching madame and her apartments after nightfall. He is sure to return, and if monsieur wishes I will agree to capture or kill him—to take him dead or alive, as my master may command."

"Be still! I will act in this matter. Have you spoken to anyone of this?"

"Not to a living soul, monsieur."

"It is well. Now, then, why have you delayed so long in warning me of what has been going on?"

"Well, first of all, the story isn't very old since the events occurred—only night before last; and finally, I acknowledge I dared not tell you until I had taken two days to think the matter carefully over. It was none of my business, after all, and I was not quite sure that you would be pleased with my meddling in an affair of yours that did not concern me in the least. But in the end I thought it best to conceal nothing from you; so I came here to-night, when I knew you were alone, to tell you at all hazards."

"That will do. I thank you," said Liardot abruptly.

"And now has monsieur any orders to give me in regard to this matter?" asked Cabasson.

"None."

"Ah!" sighed the servant, in evident disappointment. "I would be glad to serve you, my master, even to the point of killing the stranger. You have but to command."

"I forbid you meddling any further. I know the objects of this man's visits."

"Ah! you know," said the servant in great astonishment.

"Yes; but I enjoin you to keep this matter a profound secret."

"Have no doubts of my prudence, monsieur. I will be dumb on this subject."

"And take no further steps in the business, either. It will be useless to watch the garden-gate any longer."

"I am sorry that I have done wrong, then."

"How wrong?"

"By injuring the stranger, since monsieur was already aware of his visit."

There was a slight touch of irony in the tone in which Cabasson said this, and Liardot detected it, but maintained his self-restraint perfectly.

"You are a faithful servant," said he, "and you did right in defending my house against a visitor who seemed suspicious in your eyes. It is not your fault if you happened to fall upon one of our friends, instead of a foe. I should have told you of his visit or ordered you to demand the countersign from him ——"

"Then he is one of the Band?"

"Yes."

"And madame is a conspirator, too, then?"

There was an angry light in Liardot's eyes. There was something in the tone of the servant that betrayed his incredulity, and it stung his master to the heart. He had never had more than a limited confidence in the honesty of Cabasson. He was one of those auxiliaries who may be made of service only for good pay, and even then must be kept in perfect subjugation, and not allowed enough rope to give him freedom of action. Originally one of the lower class of spies in the service of the old regime, this man had first of all done some few trifling services for Liardot during the Reign of Terror, then he had insinuated himself into his household by artful degrees, and finally he had got himself initiated into the first degrees of the band of conspirators. Kept under constant restraint and espionage, this sneaking servant could be made of good service to the chief of the conspiracy, but, when he suddenly developed into a voluntary spy on the conduct of Christiane, Cabasson became dangerous.

For his own part, the wily servant had calculated on the indignation of his master, but had relied on the overpowering force of his jealousy to remove all thoughts of resentment against the informer. The vile soul of Cabasson was not created to understand the scruples of a husband regardful of the honor of his name, and he thought a brave reward awaited him for his revelation to his master. But he reckoned without his host.

Wounded, humiliated, sick at heart though he was, the brave old steward was still superior to a vulgar revenge in the face of the world. His first thought was to save Christiane's reputation, whatever he might do towards her lover. The first step towards assuring her good fame was to close forever the mouth of this dangerous witness. The first axiom of the Black Band with which he had linked his fortunes was "dead men tell no tales."

"Monsieur has no commands for me, then?" said the servant in a tone of ironic humility, at the same time moving towards the door as if to retire.

Liardot had already resolved to rid himself of the spy—to silence him forever. At first he had thought of denouncing him to the Black Band as a traitor. That would be equivalent to a sentence of death, and the execution would be prompt. A corpse would be found some morning in the street, and the police of the time, having many other cares, would not inquire into the facts of the case; and even if they did, would learn nothing. But this revenge necessitated a cowardly lie—a false accusation on the part of the conspirator—and Liardot's soul revolted against it. Much better to take the business in his own hands, and silence his dangerous subordinate forever.

"He must not leave this room alive!" thought Liardot, so manœuvring as to place himself between Cabasson and the door by which he had entered the apartment.

There were at hand a pistol, a sabre and a poniard, so Liardot had the choice of the means of silencing his companion. The hour and the place were both propitious to the dreadful deed, for the servants slept soundly, and their rooms were in a distant part of the vast monastery buildings. But, had they been nearer, no noise that he could have made would probably have awakened them. In Paris, at this epoch in its history, strange noises broke the midnight stillness, and pistol-shots, even, were so common that the disturbed no one.

Nothing, then, could be easier than to put a bullet through Cabasson's brain, drag his body down the secret staircase to the quay, and pitch it into the river. Those who would find it floating in the stream the next day would declare the murder to be the work of the fierce nocturnal rovers of Paris; and there was the end of the difficulty.

"Stay a moment," said Liardot with a grim smile, at the same time removing the button which touched the spring that unlocked the secret door. "I have a few questions more to ask you."

"I don't know any more than what I have told you, monsieur," replied Cabasson, who noticed the deathly pallor that had suddenly overspread his master's face, and who began to experience some alarm.

Liardot prepared his pistol. Cabasson, doubtless, had but a few seconds to live, for there was a look of terrible determination in his master's eye.

At this moment there came to their ears in quick succession two tinkling sounds of a bell, vibrating with startling sharpness on the still air of the night. Someone was approaching the cabinet.

The conspirator started and trembled as if he had never heard the sound before.

"Monsieur," said Cabasson, with the eagerness of one who sees a way out of a serious difficulty, "it is the clerk Goujard, who rings to warn you that there's news for you down-stairs."

In fact, if Liardot had taken the trouble to glace at the bells hanging in the room, he would have seen that the one that was vibrating had been set in motion by the guardian of the groceries in the wharehouse on the wharf.

"What does this mean?" asked he, very much astonished at the strange incident that had interposed to prevent his blowing opt the brains of his spying servant.

The only plan now possible was to postpone his vengeance to a more propitious moment. Besides, the mysterious signal of the bell had made a great diversion of curiosity in his mind. It must be something of the gravest importance to induce the old clerk to disturb his master by ringing the bell at such an hour. This signal generally announced the visits of the conspirators or their trusted representatives; but these never came in the night, and, more than all, at such an hour as this. After the dinner-hour Liardot never received visitors, and his servants had orders to send away all who requested interviews after nightfall. So he had good reasons for his anxiety when he heard the signal.

Presently the bell rang again twice in quick succession.

"Goujard is here," said Cabasson, translating the signal, as if to reassure his bewildered master.

Liardot turned a fierce stare upon him. He must kill this man who possessed his secrets—this servant who had already presumed on his knowledge to assume his guidance. But when? Footsteps were approaching. It must be postponed, but not for long.

"Then," thought Liardot, "when he is gone, I'll conceal myself near her door, and if she has set the light in her window for the Baron I will kill him on sight!"

This plan was finally determined on by the desperate husband, but before putting it into execution it was necessary to learn what important event had caused this interruption on the part of so faithful a servitor as the old clerk. A panel in the wall opposite to the door by which Cabasson had entered glided noiselessly aside, and he who was known as Goujard discreetly thrust his head into the apartment.

"Enter and speak quickly," cried Liardot nervously.

The clerk obeyed, and opened his mouth to speak, but his rapid ascent of the staircase had so exhausted him that he was compelled to pause to regain his breath. He was a great fat, boyish-looking man of quite a simple air, and calculated to throw even the keenest spy off the track. No one in the world would have dreamed that he ever had any other business than that of groceries, or that he knew anything whatever beyond the price of sugar, tea, coffee and prunes. But, for all that, he was one of the shrewdest and most reliable of all the agents of the conspiracy. He occupied a position of perfect confidence with Liardot, for the entire band of conspirators had to pass in single file before his eyes before they could reach the secret staircase that led to his master's apartments. He was the confidant of many of the secrets of the conspiracy, and was often called on for advice by his master, who had great confidence in his judgment and his remarkable memory for names, dates and faces.

"Well," resumed Liardot gruffly, "I have no time to spare. Do you expect me to stand here waiting for you to get ready to speak? Are the police below, that you appear so demoralized?"

"No, it is not the police, monsieur," said Goujard, regaining his breath, "and I hope they never will show their noses in this house."

"Well, then, what is it?" asked Liardot impatiently.

"Two delegates from the Band who have knocked at the door with the usual signal—you know, one rap—and then three others in quick succession."

"Ah! The urgent signal?"

"Yes; and I promise you I lost no time in opening the door for them."

"What did they say?"

"That they came from the headquarters of the Band, that there had been a meeting for an hour already, and that the president wishes you to come to the usual place at once, without losing a minute."

"But it was understood that I was not to attend until midnight."

"It appears they have just received news of the very greatest importance, and your presence is absolutely indispensable."

"At once, did they say?"

"Yes, at once; and in order that they might make due speed they came in a carriage, which is waiting for you at the Pont Royal."

"Good. I will go down to the wharf with you," said Liardot coldly.

The news that Goujard brought annoyed him much, for it disarranged all his projects. He could not take Cabasson with him to the meeting of the conspirators and silence him on the way, since the journey was to be made in a carriage in the company of two unknown agents of the Band. Moreover, he had to abandon his intention of watching his wife's apartments that night, for the secret sitting of the conspirators would probably last till morning. But, whatever were the annoyances he experienced by this combination of circumstances, Liardot was not the man to sacrifice the interests of the conspiracy to his thirst for vengeance.

This was the first time he had found himself obliged to choose between his personal interests and those of the cause he served. He did not hesitate a moment.

"Return to your quarters," he whispered to Cabasson, "and meet me here again to-morrow night at this hour. Meantime, remember, not a word of this to anyone."

"They might draw and quarter me—I would not say a word," replied the fawning servant in a tone that Liardot thought was too warm to be sincere.

"See to it, then that you are as prudent as you promise," said the conspirator, opening the panel by which the servant had entered.

Citizen Cabasson hurried into the narrow passage-way that led to the dining-room, and his master followed Goujard, who descended the secret staircase to the warehouse.

"This scoundrel will lose nothing by waiting," said he between his teeth. "He dies to-morrow! He shall not have time to continue his spying. He shall not have time to learn more than he knows about Christiane!"

At this moment Cabasson, making his way on tiptoe towards his chamber, was rubbing his hands and chuckling:

"Wasn't it fortunate I told him only half of what I know?"

TO BE CONTINUED.

A TRIO OF MINSTRELS.

We present portraits of three of the most prominent minstrels now before the American public. Billy Birch, bones, is a veteran performer, who possesses a rich fund of quaint humor and a happy, effective style in delivering it, while his doings in the olio portion of the programme evince the possession of rare abilities as a comedian and a character actor. Charley Backus, tambo, also excels in comedy, and his efforts at mirth-making quickly excite the risibilities of the spectators; he possesses imitative powers of no mean order, and his imitations of well-known actors and actresses are ever hailed with delight. Although these two comedians frequently perform together in sketches, their artistic style differs so much that neither suffers by the juxtaposition. David S. Wambold possesses a tenor voice of remarkable sweetness and purity of tone, and excels in singing plaintive ballads, which he invests with so much feeling that the hearts of his auditors are quickly touched. He has for years been considered one of the best tenors upon the minstrel stage. Had he turned his attention to the lyric stage in early life, there is little doubt, we think, that he would have attained high rank among the operatic tenors of the world.

WILLIAM BIRCH

was born in Utica, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1831, and made his first attempt at minstrelsy in 1844 in the small town of New Hartford, N. Y., occupying the bone-end of a company under the management of Ned Underhill's father. He next joined Raymond's Minstrels, then the Virginia Serenaders, in Philadelphia, Pa. He appeared in this city in 1850 with Fellows' Minstrels, then located at 444 Broadway, where he remained one year. Then he traveled with Eph Horn, Wells & Briggs' company. Returning to New York, he joined Wood's Minstrels, at 444 Broadway, and, after a trip through the West, he again came back and joined Wood & Christy's Minstrels. After leaving them he entered into a copartnership with Dick Sliter and Sam Wells, and sailed for California, where they opened in Maguire's Opera-house, San Francisco, in 1851. Mr. Birch remained there six years. On Aug. 19, 1857, he was married to his present wife, and on the following day they took passage by steamship for New York. On the passage the connecting steamship on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, the Central America, was wrecked off Charleston, S. C., September 12. Mr. Birch was picked up by the Norwegian bark Ellen, and was taken in an exhausted condition to Norfolk, Va. Wending his way to Baltimore, Md., he performed in the Holliday-street Theatre, doing negro specialties between the dramatic pieces for one week, and then came to this city, where he joined Bryants' Minstrels. He then organized Birch's Minstrels and opened in Chicago, Ill., in February, 1858, and shortly after left for St. Louis, Mo., where they located for a season, closing May 22, and then performed on Spalding & Rogers' steamer Banjo, going up the Mississippi River as far as St. Paul, Minn., and thence to all of the principal towns en route to New Orleans, La. In July they took the road through Missouri. He next became co-manager of Birch, Bowers & Fox's Minstrels, who opened in the Museum, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 6, 1858. After a brief trip they returned and performed there until Christmas, when they disbanded. Birch, Bowers & Co.'s Minstrels were organized in this city in February, 1859, and traveled until April, when they reorganized under the title of Birch & Donniker's Minstrels, and after a tour of Canada went to St. Louis, Mo., and opened a new opera-house, which had been built for them, on the corner of Market and Fourth streets. After closing there, Mr. Birch sailed Aug. 5, 1859, for California, where he managed Birch's Minstrels, Birch & Murphy's Minstrels and Birch & Wells'. Returning to this city July 19, 1860, he joined Hooley & Campbell's Minstrels in Niblo's Saloon for a brief season, and in November became comanager of Birch & Sharpley's Minstrels, opening in Jayne's Hall, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 19, and closing Jan. 2, 1861. After playing for a brief time with Lloyd's Minstrels, and again with Hooley & Campbell's, he, in company with Ben Cotton, in April, 1862, formed a company with the intention of visiting Australia; but it fell through, and Birch and Cotton sailed for California May 24. After a sojourn of three years, Mr. Birch returned to this city in company with Charley Backus, D. S. Wambold and W. H. Bernard, arriving April 5, 1865, and, in copartnership with these gentlemen, opened 585 Broadway May 8 with the San Francisco Minstrels.

DAVID S. WAMBOLD

was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., in April, 1836, and first appeared as a minstrel in 1849 with a company numbering four, who made a tour of the New England towns. In 1850 he went to Philadelphia, and in company with Mr. Johnson, a comic singer, and Charles Jenkins, an Ethiopian performer, appeared at the Winter Garden, then on Chestnut street. After singing there about eighteen months he joined a company called the Thespians in Paterson, N. J., and traveled for a time. In 1853 he made his first appearance in this city in Hope Chapel, with W. Donaldson's Minstrels, and after leaving them joined Charley White in the Bowery, with whom he remained some two years. He next joined Dan Bryant & Ben Mallory's party, traveling in the Eastern country. In 1857 he joined Raynor & Pelby's Minstrels, and traveled through the West and South. Returning to this city, he joined Wood & Christy's Minstrels at 444 Broadway, becoming a great favorite as a ballad-singer. July 11, that year, he sailed for England as one of the principal members of the Raynor-Pierce-Christy party, who opened in the Queen's Concert Rooms, London, meeting with the St. James Theatre. London, meeting with marked success, and continued with that company thirteen months. Returning here in 1859, he joined Bryants' Minstrels, remaining three months. After a brief rest he joined Wood's Minstrels, at the corner of Prince street and Broadway, for a short time, and on Dec. 19, 1859, he joined Morris Brothers, Pell & Trowbridge's Minstrels in Boston, Mass., and in the Summer of 1860 he rejoined the Bryants, with whom he continued eight months. He next became a member of Lloyd's Minstrels, but remained with them only a short time, returning to Europe in June, 1861, and joining Brown & Templeton's Minstrels, then traveling on the Continent. After nine months' service he rejoined the old Christy Troupe in England, and continued with them fifteen months. He then took a pleasure tour, and, returning to this city June 30, 1863, he was at once engaged by Henry Wood for his minstrel troupe. He next went to San Francisco, Cal., where he appeared with the Eureka Minstrels Feb. 22, 1864. On Sept. 15 of that year a party styled Birch, Wambold & Backus' Minstrels, under the management of T. Maguire, opened Eureka Hall there, and on Jan. 21, 1865, were transferred to the Academy of Music. On March, 1865, Mr. Wambold, with others, sailed for this city, and reappeared as comanager of the San Francisco Minstrels, at 585 Broadway.

CHARLES BACKUS

first saw the light in Rochester, N. Y., in 1831, and his boyhood days were passed in that city and Cleveland, O. In 1852 he emigrated to California, and in the Summer of 1854 he organized a minstrel company known as the Backus Minstrels, who performed in San Francisco Hall, on Washington street, between Montgomery and Kearney. In 1855 the company visited Australia, and met with so much success that they made an extended tour of all the colonies. In 1857 they returned to San Francisco, and reappeared in San Francisco Hall July 6. In 1859 Mr. Backus joined a company styled the San Francisco Minstrels, formed for a tour of Australia. After arriving there he found he did not like the country as well as he did upon his first visit, and for a time he abandoned the minstrel business, and acted as negro clown with Burton's Circus, with which he played some eight months in the interior of Australia. Finding the circus business uncongenial to his tastes, he organized a small minstrel company, and proceeded to England by the overland route, stopping in Ceylon, Asten in Nubia, Bombay, India, thence up the Red Sea, through Egypt, performing at the principal places, including Cairo. Sailing down the Mediterranean, he performed at Gibraltar and Malta. Arriving at London, he played in Canterbury Hall and also as clown in Astley's Amphitheatre. Returning to his native land, he played star engagements in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. In 1861 he returned to San Francisco, and after playing there for some time under T. Maguire's management he organized a company and made a trip to China. Returning to 'Frisco June 14, 1863, that company reappeared in the Eureka Theatre 29 with the Birch & Cotton party. Feb. 28, 1864, he joined the Eureka Minstrels, and then played with Maguire's troupe in Sacramento. He became comanager of Birch, Wambold & Backus' Minstrels, who opened in Eureka Hall Sept. 15, 1864, and afterwards removed to the Academy of Music, where they continued till March, 1865, when Mr. Backus sailed for this city. In 1868 he married Miss Kate Newton, who died in this city Oct. 12, 1873. On Oct. 17, 1876, in Philadelphia, Pa., he led to the altar Miss Tizzie Mason of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

organized under the management of Birch, Backus, Bernard & Wambold, gave their first performance in this city, at 585 Broadway, May 8, 1865, and continued to play there until April 27, 1872, meeting with great success. W. H. Bernard retired from the profession at the termination of a brief traveling tour which supplemented the last regular season there on Aug. 26, 1872. Birch, Wambold & Backus began a season in the St. James Theatre, on the site of the present Fifth-avenue Theatre, which closed March 1, 1873. Their present opera-house was dedicated by them Thursday, Sept. 5, 1874; since which time they have continued to perform there to excellent business the present season thus far proving one of the most prosperous they have ever enjoyed in this city.

AN ANGEL.—"Mother, what is an angel?" "An angel? Well, an angel is a child that dies." "But, mother, why does papa always call my governess an angel?" "Well," explained the mother, after a pause, "she is going to fly immediately."

AN ACTOR'S TRIBUTE.

To the Memory of Benjamin C. Porter.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER.

Grief sits on Thalia's brow;
Where reigned mirth, broods sorrow now.
Only to find
In dark-browed Melpomene
All a sister's sympathy
The wound to bind.

Weep they both in unison—
Both bewail an honored son;
Both, bereft
By the self-same froward blow,
Honor by their common woe
All that is left.

Grief for him who early died!
Grief, ennobled in the pride
The martyr's fate,
Gives the hero of our guild!
Manhood spake, and honor thrilled
In Porter's name!

Champion of a sister's fame,
Dying bravely for her name,
Shall any dare,
In ignorance, asperse
Names nor purer, better, worse,
Than hers to share?

Nobly has the actor played
His part assigned, and ne'er shall 'ade
The impress left;
Earnest and lasting the applause
We yield, while weeping that its cause
Leaves us bereft!

Than his no name in honor's fane
Shall brighter shine, the while remain
Hearts that have known
The cause, maligned, for which he fell,
The *inner life* of those who dwell
For Art alone.

Ours the martyr! Ours the grief!
His care, *ours*; to them our chief
Regard is due.
In our hearts shall live their weal—
Theirs no question of appeal,
Unsought, but true!

Gentle hands upheld the bier,
Gentle eyes let fall a tear
Upon his grave;
Gentle hearts his name retain,
Gentle memories remain
Of one so brave!

Sleeps he now—Life's drama o'er—
Where no ban of caste can lower
On those who rest
From earth's sorrows—find the bourne
"Whence no traveler can return"—
So, 'tis best.

Green the sod above his grave;
Presshy shall its verdure wave
For endless years.
Loving hands immortelles blend
O'er our brother and our friend,
Bedewed with tears.

So shall love and grief entwine
Blessings on our martyr's shrine;
And it shall be,
Brother, a sad joy to grace
With chaplets thy last resting-place,
And weep for thee!

SIMEON LEE.

New Brighton, S. I., March 26, 1879.

TRIFLES.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER,
BY CHARLES H. DAY.

A RETORT.

Miss Smart the soubrette is sharp and peppery. One night, in returning home after the play, she chanced to meet Noodle, a daft youth, with whom she had a speaking acquaintance. The next time they met, Mr. Noodle inquired:

"How did you come to recognize me the other night, when it was so dark?"

"Oh, you are so *light*-headed, you know, I couldn't help it."

AQUATIC.

We advise that the forthcoming World's Regatta take place at *Rouen*.

A NUMSKULL.

When Jimmy Hamill, Pittsburg's champion oarsman, was winning all his honors with his rapid stroke, Booth came to the Smoky City to fill an engagement. Hamlet was put up, and the property list called for a skull. Imagine the stage manager's astonishment when the property-man produced a scull in the shape of a spoon-oar.

THE POOR TRAMP.

Connecticut proposes to abolish the tramp by act of Legislature. While they have got their hands in, why don't they likewise abolish poverty?

CASTE.

OLD COLORED LADY AT THE CIRCUS.—Here, you George Washington Abraham Linkum Useless Grant, come up here on de top seats, and don't get mixed up wid de common white trash down bio'.

"SUDDEN INDISPOSITION."

An almost invaluable member of a traveling company waited on the manager in midsummer, and informed him with "many regrets" that he would be obliged to cancel his engagement by advice of a physician.

"You see," exclaimed the performer, "I can't perspire, and my doctor informs me that I must stop traveling."

The manager rightly surmised that the "true inwardness" was in the fact that the artist desired a "raise" in his salary, which led him to remark:

"Ah, I see—because you can't *perspire*, you propose to make me *sweat*!"

CLOWNING HIS OWN ACT.

Years ago, when Billy Burke was fresh from the farm, he was sent into the ring to clown and act as foil for Eaton Stone, then a star of the arena. Eaton was not partial to William. Young Burke was inclined to boyish tricks about the hotel and dressing-room that exceedingly annoyed the veteran equestrian, and in revenge for his mild pranks he would ride off and leave the youthful clown in the middle of a half-told "gag," to his great chagrin. In truth, the irate Eaton Stone, by this procedure, completely used up and vanquished William Burke the clown. Billy now conspired against Eaton, with the promised assistance of the ringmaster. The "job" was "put up," and the day came for its execution—or, rather, the night of the day. The canvas was packed, and Mr. Stone's act was announced by the master-of-the-circle with more than usual force and eloquence. In dashed the wild horseman, followed by Master Burke, full of mischief. Away rode Eaton several times about the circle, and then a pause for breath, giving the clown his usual opportunity. For a word, it was but a word, a "gag" as short as your finger, and with a crack of the whip away went Eaton. Every time the rider stopped after the accomplishment of fatiguing feats the clown would tell a tiny gag, say but a word or two, and away would go the flying steed, greyed by the ringmaster's whip. What a book of good long gag would have been to the puffing and sweltering rider then! But the twin rascals were merciless, and when at last the horse came to a standstill for the recitation of a "gag," the rider remarked to the clown, as a hint to give him a spell:

"I'm all out of breath."

The wretch replied:

"Run around and catch it. Away you go!"

Snap went the whip, and away went Eaton. After that Eaton refused to go in the ring with Burke, and the r

NEW YORK CLIPPER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1879.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No Answers by Mail or Telegraph.

C. W. S., Lawrence.—The jack and the ace are partners, being the highest cards in the game about to be played. Some people will decide that the ace and the jack are partners because they are lower than the king and queen, as they are of the game about to be played is disregarded. Otherwise,in a euchre party, the combination would be known as "Lonely Jack" and "Lonely Ace." We have always decided that jack is high at euchre, and ace next.

J. C. H., Philadelphia.—We recommend that it be called a misdeal, as it is a peculiar case. Under the rules your hand was foul, as also was that of the second man, both having been looked at. The rules admit of no claim of misdeal after any one card has been looked at, or even raised. This left you with six cards each, and that number makes a foul hand. You should have notified the dealer, as he was giving you the thirteen cards. You only had enough. Your mere betting was not a notification, as you could have opened the pot on your second card, or third or fourth.

T. F. T.—There is no chance for argument. You admit that "laps, yards, feet and inches" were not excluded in the terms of the bet, and that disposes of your case. Whatever counted for Rowell counted likewise for this bet. It is folly to argue that "over 500 miles" is but another way of saying "at least 501 miles," or that the one who bets that he will jump over six feet loses because, while he jumped six feet three and three-quarter inches, he failed to reach the even seven.

L. P. B., Syracuse.—As you do not know the name of the manager of the "Pinafore" company you refer to, it will be impossible for us to tell you its whereabouts, as there are so many organizations of that kind now traveling. Address a letter to the person referred to, stating on the envelope, "with 'Pinafore' company," in care of this office, and it will be advertised.

SUB, Cato.—1. It is often regarded as but one cushion. We should regard it as two. There is no "law of the land." 2. We cannot say if "the expression was right" or not. The player might have intended to go from long rail to short, and so make two cushions. The expression would in that case have been right, clearly. If he made a "scratch," the expression was as clearly wrong.

M. J. D., Monticello.—1. He both sings and dances, but in a manner entirely different from any other performer. He is to travel this Summer with Tony Pastor. 2. As there is a match already pending in England, we cannot accept any challenge now, nor could he enter into any contest for the Astley belt in this country until that now pending has been decided.

H. T., Oil City.—1. The rules of courses vary, and it is to be assumed that what the judges of a race allow is legal. 2. For a purse or a race of heats no person can enter or run more than one horse in which he has any proprietary interest, unless the rules of the meeting or the conditions of the race permit it. This, for example, is a law of the American Jockey Club; but it need not be the law in Oil City.

ANXIOUS READER.—There is no such law in Pittsburgh. We do not object to counting up legitimate hands, but have the right to beg that we may be spared the labor of figuring as to the odds that cannot be held in reserve. We can do as well be asked to say what any twelve cards would count, if such a hand were possible in cribbage, or the whole pack, for the matter of that. We haven't the time to spare.

N. AND C., Brooklyn.—Being based upon the probable upshot of what has not happened, the bet cannot be decided.

INQUIRER, Peking.—In 4, 4, 3, 2, with the count at 28, a 3 making 31 does not form a sequence. The other three stops it.

PAUL CLIFFORD.—1. It is not our custom to advertise letters more than once, unless by special request. We make no charge for advertising them.

D. W. F., Perth Amboy.—You want to consult Scott Brothers, Fulton street, near Broadway, this city. They publish a circular as to old coins.

"POINTS ANY."—High, low, jack and game in this order; and next don (if it counts more than sancho), next sancho, and finally pedro.

T. A. M., Brooklyn.—Four fours and a seven have necessarily to count as many by fifteens as they do by pairs; and 12 and 12 are 24.

JAY, Dubuque.—They are not printed. You can only purchase the right of representation in certain territory, for which a large sum of money is demanded.

CONSTANT READER, Rochester.—There are more theatres (dramatic and variety) in London, Eng., than in any of the other cities you name.

M. F., Fort Randall.—We have never seen the act you describe performed upon the stage. Any two club-swingers could do it.

A READER, Eldorado.—Major Newell was the husband of Blanche Warren, who died in Middleboro, Mass., July 23, 1878, and who was never married to Commodore Nutt.

ED. D., Reading.—L. Grass course, usually. 2. We do not know what the sport is called "Horse." Newell did not compete against O'Leary in England.

L. C. D.—The contest was over long before eleven o'clock. There was a record up to 10h. 3m. 48s., at which time Ennis stopped.

J. M. G., Galveston.—Try and get an engagement with any dramatic company to play small parts. It would be folly for you to come to New York.

A., Bridgeton.—Write to one or other of the parties whose names you may see mentioned as managers, sending your card for an early date.

C. S. Mc., Harrisburg.—Heenan fought Morrissey, Sayers and King, and lost the first and last, that with Sayers being declared a draw.

OLD SPORT.—The CLIPPER always decides that in the event of a tie for "game," at two-handed seven-up, the one scoring earlier scores one for "game."

OLD SUBSCRIBER.—The Point of Ayr, Isle of Man, seems to be nearer to Barrow Head, Wigton, than any part of Ireland is to Wigton.

BOBTAIL BILLY.—Certainly. Willis Cobb has a trained goat with his troupe of dogs, monkeys and goats, and there is an equestrian goat called Alexis.

C. H. J., Rutherford College.—A letter addressed to John Wise, aeronaut, Philadelphia, Pa., may secure for you the desired information.

C. H., Boston.—He is the son of William Warren by his third wife, whose maiden name was Miss Esther Fortune, and who was never on the stage.

MARAVO, Sandridge, Australia.—Artists as good as those you name command from $400 to $450 per week, according to length of engagement.

F. G., Bristol.—1. Chambers was born in England. 2. Yes, on a claim of foul. See a sketch of his performances on another page.

TROY, RYME.—If the bet was made subsequently to the time at which O'Leary notified the judges of his final retirement, it is void, and the money should be drawn.

A. J. K., Alton.—Read report in CLIPPER of the following week.

B. C. DILLARD, Peake's X Roads.—We published an account of the only one, we believe, that took place.

S. KATHAN.—Common sense tells us that no man could do twenty fourteen days run at an average speed of over five miles an hour, particularly over rough roads.

EUGENE J. MCCARTHY, Cambridgeport.—Procure the services of a trainer, or send 50 cents to Ed. James, as per advertised address, for "Practical Training."

DANIEL J. MCENTEE, Salem.—When he won the Astley belt in London O'Leary ran during a great part of the first fifty miles.

P. FERRELLY, Phila.—When Edwards and Chambers fought, Billy was seconded by Barney Aaron and Dooney Harris, Arthur by Tom Allen and George Seddons.

F. NIEMEYER.—As the authorities would not permit such a hazardous feat to be attempted, there is no use in talking about it.

J. J. WILLIAMS, Clinton.—1. Joe Coburn was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment March 6, 1877. 2. See CLIPPER ALMANAC.

A. R. F., Susquehanna.—As you say the case is pending in the courts, it would be clearly improper for us to express an opinion upon its merits.

R. J. A., Cleveland.—1, 2, 3. See THE CLIPPER ALMANAC. 4. High-kickers are not apt to get a record. 5. It is ten dollars, whether in commerce or in gambling.

WHISKEY, Boston.—The third man can object to bunching the cards or to beggar and dealer's manufacturing a trump, if he has reason to think that the two are in collusion.

A. R. F., Providence.—A is out. It was not even necessary for him to make the 31. B's failure to play when he could come in gave A two points as a penalty.

R. D. G., Springfield.—Blanks mailed. You neglected to mention the size of wad and full time of winner, which is of more importance than the actual walking time.

M. E. S. is idle speculation. Probably from $25,000,000 to $40,000,000; and then, again, his $40,000,000 might not bring $25,000,000 a month after his death.

A PROFESSIONAL.—1. He was born in Liverpool, Eng. 2. He is called "The Female Bathers." It is not published.

A. A. T., Sterling.—We do not keep their addresses. An advertisement would secure you numerous applications.

HARTFORD.—We have not heard of her for some time. Watch variety summary.

DISPUTE AND ROW.—THE CLIPPER ALMANAC will inform you.

CHESTER.—No difference in that respect between the best.

WILL. B. ROBINSON, Washington.—We are already provided for, thank you.

THOS. O'BRIEN, L. I. City.—See THE CLIPPER ALMANAC for records.

T. F.—Thank you, but a notice appeared before your letter was written.

BATTLE CREEK.—That is uncertain. He will probably winter here.

J. R. WALLEZE, Danville.—The third man is not entitled to a prize.

TUG BOAT, Phila.—Heenan and Sayers fought on April 17, 1860.

T. H. G., Brooklyn.—Dwyer was born in August, 1847; Elliott, in September, 1844.

FRANK ROBERTS.—Being a citizen of the United States, of course he will do so.

CONSTANT READER, Haverhill.—A was given out by B, and need not have played longer.

F. H. G., Hanover.—Begin by serving for years as a patrolman on the police force.

F. T., Breesport.—1. 2.16½. 2. The greatest distance in six days.

J. L. R., Elmira.—A wins. B must cut the cards if anybody insists upon it.

E. C. F., Belmont.—A wins the pot. B's hand, raised while it had six cards in it, is foul.

LOVEJOY BROS., Big Rapids.—Among professionals 140 lb is accepted as the limit-weight for the catch-as-catch-can.

M. N., Fort Wayne.—Please read attentively sections 5 and 6 of instructions.

BRAN.—Your game to hand too late to be of interest. We are glad to hear from you once more.

G. R. S.—We already had two in type when yours reached us.

C. B., Missoula.—Pauline Markham is performing in "Pinafore" in Western theatres.

J. W. D., West Liberty.—See advertisement in another column.

S. AND S., Greensburg.—Address a letter to him in care of this office, as he is traveling in the South.

F. K., Manchester.—Write to J. J. Nathans, No. 8 East Houston street, this city.

C. B. E., Carson.—Address either of those who advertise such goods in THE CLIPPER.

J. F., Laramie City.—There is no necessity for it, as they are allowed a fair profit at the regular price.

PADDY GRADY, Black Hawk, Jan. April 18.—Jr. was not an admiral. He was colonel of Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.

GUS, Indianapolis.—A did not tell the card. He had to name it so as to distinguish it from any other card.

T. W., Norfolk.—We know nothing further than that it has been advertised for some time.

G. W. H., Alpena.—We know nothing of that gift scheme, so your question would be an idle enquiry from ours.

CONSTANT READER, Vicksburg.—Inquire at a commercial agency.

J. C., Rochester.—You will find it difficult to obtain them. Write to Ed. James, as per card.

W. F., Chicago.—Having been made after O'Leary left the track for good, the bet is off.

G. K. L., St. Michaels.—B could avoid a "renege" by changing his play at any time before the trick was turned.

ADMIRATOR.—The song for the property of Pat Rooney, of whom it can be purchased. It is not published.

SUBSCRIBER, San Francisco.—Cannot say. Address a letter to them in care of this office.

A. B. Sima.—Richard Brinsley Sheridan wrote "The School for Scandal."

G. E. H., Sandusky.—Ennis did not go against O'Leary for the Astley belt in London.

WILKENS.—It was both won and lost. Rowell made over 500 miles.

H. M. A., Troy.—The Cromwell line sails about once a week.

C. I. V. D., Saugerties.—The agreement was published in last week's CLIPPER.

LEE D., Bay City.—Address a letter to her in care of this office.

G. L.—One dollar is and has been the general admission fee.

G. B. CONWAY.—Letters will be advertised in letter-list when they arrive.

W. S. J., Philadelphia.—Address her at the National Standard Theatre, London, Eng.

FERGY, Montreal.—Copies can only be obtained from the lecturer.

JERSEY SUBSCRIBER.—Rowell covered over 500 miles in the contest at Gilmore's Garden.

SPORT, Galveston.—Jack, the highest euchre card, is high in cutting for deal at euchre.

SUBSCRIBER, Natick.—Rowell covered 500 miles 180 yards.

KICKERS, Troy.—1. A loses. 2, 3, 4. See CLIPPER ALMANAC.

THOS. A. MARIN, West Troy.—About an hour and 11.

A READER, Phila.—See report in CLIPPER of March 22.

R. C., New London.—Four sixes and a three count 24.

H. W., Chicago.—A wins on his second game.

J. M. E., Hamilton.—See THE CLIPPER ALMANAC.

ENGLISHMAN, Galveston.—That is the proper way.

G. C., Newark.—They have both been sent for.

T. MCC., Newark.—Central Park is the largest.

K. B. W., Albany.—No. That is a double cut.

P. M., Halifax.—We do not require any fees.

CONTESTANT, Atlantic City.—We have it not.

DUKE.—Your card will cost $1.05 each time.

J. E. F., Boston.—C. expired with No. 1, Vol. 27.

AXE-GRINDER, Kingston.—He is not loced.

W. K.—Goldsmith Maid's best time is 2:14.

OLIO.—Address her in care of this office.

S. S. J.—Will answer by 25 week.

L. P., Waco.—It is out of our line.

A READER.—Certainly, it is fair.

J. J., Scranton.—Not married.

C. B. WALCH.—Out of print.

KAR, Abilene.—No.

SAMPSON'S SYSTEM OF EXERCISE.

For originality in the matter of gymnastic exercise, the palm, we think, should be awarded to a Chicago man who recently figured in one of the police courts of that thriving town. His name might have been Sampson, and, in absence of any proof to the contrary, we will so designate him. Mr. Sampson, it appears, is a married man, and for a number of years past he has made it a practice to work off his superfluous muscular strength on his wife. It does not appear that this course was recommended by any physician, but possibly Mr. Sampson adopted it with a view to economy. He may not have had the money to invest in dumb-bells and Indian clubs, while he had already invested in a wife. Appreciating the necessity of regular gymnastic exercise, and holding firmly to the belief that a wife should give her husband all the assistance in her power, Mr. Sampson went into training. The course he adopted was, as we have intimated, thoroughly original; but, while it developed Mr. Sampson's muscles, it proved anything but healthy to Mrs. S. The system deserves explanation.

Regularly every day the Chicago gentleman stood up before his wife, without gloves, and dealt her half a dozen blows, more or less, in very much the same manner as our athletes stand up to a sand-bag. Like the sand-bag, too, Mrs. Sampson possessed the virtue of never striking back—which, in the case of a boxer of Sampson's calibre, is an important consideration. Sometimes he broke the monotony of the thing by pulling the woman's hair, and occasionally, by way of diversion, he threw her downstairs. So accustomed to this form of exercise had Mr. Sampson become that he regarded it as a duty, and performed it with more spirit and promptness than he did any other duty. Mrs. Sampson, who is naturally of a tender and impressionable nature, bore with her husband's eccentricities without a murmur. The influences of Chicago had not been wasted upon her. She chanced to read of a loving St. Louis wife who had cheerfully submitted to being burned to death in order that her husband might obtain the insurance on her life, and she reasoned with herself that, if a St. Louis woman could do this, surely a Chicago woman ought not to flinch at a few blows. This was excellent logic, and for years it sustained the heroic Mrs. S. But at last her views began to undergo a change. In the hours of her seclusion, while Sampson was wandering about threatening to pull down the pillars of every beer temple which refused to hang up his account, his wife fell to reflecting whether she was in duty bound to bear this treatment any longer. Her desire to emulate the St. Louis lady was quenched. She questioned herself whether, in promising to love, cherish and obey, she had also agreed to serve as a sand-bag or a pair of Indian-clubs for her husband. The conclusion that she finally reached was that the sand-bag part of the show was played out. 'Twould have been well for Sampson had he known of the conclusion. Returning home a few Sundays ago, he found his dinner not ready. Exhausted as he was from his long search after a glass of lager in Chicago on Sunday, he did not shrink from the performance of his duty. With accustomed promptness he dealt his wife a blow between the eyes, which floored her at once. Many a time and oft had Sampson done this same thing before without giving the matter so much as a second thought. Many a time had he seen Mrs. S. pick herself up, bathe her injured optics, and go about her neglected duties, humming the air of an old love-song while she worked. Doubtless he expected to see the same thing that Sunday—but he was sadly disappointed. Mrs. S. picked herself up from the floor, but she did not reach for the liniment. On the contrary, she laid hold on a pair of scissors, and then on the astonished Sampson. The concentrated anger of years burst forth in a mighty flood. The hitherto passive sand-bag struck back. The long suffering dumb-belle ceased to be dumb. Mr. Sampson's locks were shorn in amazingly short time, and Mr. Sampson himself was laid out in a manner which necessitated many bandages on the morrow. Original as his method was, it is not probable that Sampson will follow it again. And in view of the ultimate outcome, we cannot conscientiously recommend that sort of gymnastics to our readers.

ALL HONOR to Maurice Barrymore, who, with no other means of defense than the weapons which nature gave him, stood up manly in behalf of a pure woman, and fearlessly defied the bully and his pistol.

"ONE WHO KNOWS" informs us that Keely's motor is only equaled by Edison's electric light; and yet we are still groping in the dark in search of the missing links.

TROUT FISH being ripe, they can be "caught on the fly" on and after April 1.

DRAMATIC MATERIAL.

To assert that there has never been a representative American drama because the material for such a production is wanting in this country strikes us always as peculiarly absurd. What is the material needed for a drama? Crumbling towers, sombre castles, chivalric knights? Or must there be men in velvet coats and powdered wigs, women in courtdresses, kings and queens, titled aristocracy and the traditions of noble houses? If these are indeed necessary for the construction of a national drama, then it is plain that we shall never have one in America. But are they necessary? The true material for the dramatist, it seems to us, is found in human nature. Love and hate, ambition and jealousy, courage and cowardice, generosity and selfishness—these are the qualities which men possess to-day in a new country no less conspicuously than they have in all ages and in all lands. The passions burn in the human breast as hotly now as in Shakespeare's time. We have Macbeths, Othellos, and Shylocks in our very midst. The richest of materials are within easy grasp, if only the hand of a master could seize them and weave them into the fabric of the drama. It is possible for heroism to display itself as well in broadcloth as in scarlet coats and knee-breeches. Human nature, in short, is very nearly the same in a new country as in an old one, and its varying phases may be depicted with as much effect in America as in London or Paris. Much of the best work done by Robertson, for example, might have been done on this side of the Atlantic, and it would have been none the less artistic on that account. Hawthorne once complained of the difficulty of writing a romance about a country where there is no shadow, no antiquity, no mystery, nor anything but a commonplace prosperity; yet, in the face of his complainings, he gave the world "The Scarlet Letter" and "The Marble Fawn." Those tales stand as a lasting refutation of his own argument. When the Hawthorne of the American drama shall appear, he will be able to turn our commonplace prosperity into glowing romance. He will find enough of shadow and mystery to serve his purpose. He will not need to go abroad for his materials, but will find them here, where they exist in sufficient abundance to furnish a strong and worthy national drama.

NOT FROM POE.—Some absurdly amusing statements have been made of late concerning the comedy recently revived in this city under the title "A Scrap of Paper." We find it gravely asserted, for example, that the story upon which the play is founded was taken originally from the French by Edgar A. Poe. Those who are in any degree familiar with Poe's writings will not need to be told that he never took the plot of any story either from the French or from any other language. His originality was his most striking characteristic. But, apart from that, Poe never wrote a story from which the play in question could have sprung; so that the converse of the first statement, viz., that the French dramatist stole his plot from the American, is equally silly. Poe's "Purloined Letter," the sketch which has been confounded with the play, bears about as much resemblance to "A Scrap of Paper" as Mr. Boucicault's "Marriage" does to a comedy. But why have not some of our erudite critics long ago called attention to the fact that "Dan'l Druce" takes its strongest scenes from George Eliot's "Silas Warner?"—a fact perfectly patent, and yet never once alluded to, so far as we have observed.

COUNSELORS in the flistic-arena of Philadelphia held court in Chambers' after the return of the pilgrims from the free soil of Canada last week. The Clark of the court had plenty to do in replying to the numerous questions of his many friends, who c n gratulated both advocates for the masterly manner in which they handled the knotty points of the case presented for their solution. Although the means adopted to reach a decision were discussed with considerable warmth, yet the bulk of the evidence went to show that the end justified the means in the cause of humanity.

THE WEST needs to look out for its billiard laurels. At the Champion's Game, which restricts rail-nursing, Slosson at the East is scoring almost as large averages as Schaefer at the West is making at the old three-ball game. The Occident should stir its "champion" up. He will scarcely make a "scratch" and run 298 from it, the next time he meets Slosson, Lightning did strike twice in the same place at the Cooper Institute last February, but it never strikes the same man three times. Next trip it will have to be all billiards.

A NICE OLD PARTY.—The following "transcript" of a real conversation which recently took place between a couple of relatives of a wealthy old gent seems to show the estimation in which he is held by his progeny:

First Relative.—"Grandfather's a nice old man in his way."

Brutal Expectant Heir.—"Yes, and in everyone else's way, too!"

"THE ARISTOCRATIC DOGS" are soon to take possession of Gilmore's Garden. Will they be governed by the rules in Walk-cur's Dictionary? and will the lap-dogs go over the laps the quickest? Who wants to poodle little money on it?

ADVICES from England inform us that Gale, the Cardiff pedestrian, wanted to walk Weston two hundred miles for £250 a side. Weston lifted the amount to £500 a side, but Gale passed out because he couldn't "raise the wind!"

IN THE WOMEN'S walking recital, do they "foot the bills" at the same time?

WANT TO KNOW.—Which would *you* rather do, beat a retreat, or re-treat a "beat?"

DEATH'S DOINGS.

Weekly Record of the Decease of Prominent Individuals.

COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER.

ADAMS, James R.—A prominent young lawyer of this city—here, March 26, aged 29.

ALMA, Joseph.—A centenarian—Philadelphia, Pa., March 24, aged 107.

BENNETT, Henry C.—A well-known journalist and ex-United States Pension-agent at San Francisco, Cal.—there, March 24.

BURRAS, John S.—A veteran of the War of 1812—Philadelphia, Pa., March 22, aged 87.

BLAU, Dr.—An Otto-German Consul at Odessa, Russia, and a distinguished archæologist and philologist—Odessa, Russia, March 1.

BEASLEY, Matthew P.—A well-known citizen of Jamestown, N. Y., and for five years a member of the State Assembly—Mayville, N. Y., March 28, aged 61.

BERGIN, John.—A well-known athlete of San Francisco, Cal.—Geyserville, Sonoma County, Cal., March 18.

BATES, Daniel M.—A prominent citizen of Delaware, where he had held the offices of Secretary of State, United States Attorney and Chancellor—Richmond, Va., March 28.

CADDEN, Dr. Charles W.—A prominent physician of Baltimore, Md.—there, March 29.

CRAVEN, Alfred W.—Chief-engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department of this city from 1850 to 1868—London, Eng., early which date, March 29.

CROFT, Rev. Joseph.—A retired Methodist minister—Peekskill, N. Y., March 27.

DOUGLAS, Bailey B.—An old and respected citizen of Newark, N. J., where he had held several important offices among others those of Deputy-sheriff and Tax-commissioner—there, March 24.

DAVISON, Edward Francis—A well-known broker of this city, who held the office of Consul-general of the Argentine Republic—New Brighton, S. I., March 30.

DAVIS, Elbert.—The father of twelve children, all of whom are living. He is said to have never been sick a day, and dropped dead without a moment's warning—Nashville, Tenn., March 24.

DESHLER, Dr. Charles F.—Secretary of the New Jersey State Sanitary Association, and a prominent physician of Hightstown, N. J.—there, March 24.

DAVIS, William—One of the pioneers of Clark County, Ind., and the father of Gen. Jefferson C. Davis of the regular army—there, March 22, aged 79.

DOUGLAS, Ashley B.—An old and respected citizen of Newark, N. J., where he had held several important offices among others those of Deputy-sheriff and Tax-commissioner—there, March 24.

DARLING, Edward Francis—A well-known broker of this city, who held the office of Consul-general of the Argentine Republic—New Brighton, S. I., March 30.

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DUFF, Alexander.—A well-known and gallant officer of the United States Navy, who had served under Commodore Rogers during the War of 1812—Baltimore, Md., March 21, aged 85.

JOHNSTON, George W.—A prominent citizen of Cincinnati, O., where he had served two terms as Mayor, and held various other municipal offices of trust—there, March 29, aged 53.

LAWLESS, Rev. Mother Mary Rezina—A faithful member of the Order of the Sisters of Charity for the past forty-five years—Westchester, N. Y., March 27, aged 60.

MANSON, Walter—An old settler of Dubuque County, Ia.—Rockdale, Ia., March 28, aged 78.

MALVOLM, Rev. Dr. Howard—An aged preacher and prominent citizen of Philadelphia, Pa. He was president of the Hahnemann Medical College of that city, honorary president of the American Baptist Historical Society, honorary president of the American Peace Society, and senior vice-president of the Pennsylvania Bible Society—Philadelphia, Pa., March 25, aged 81.

PACHA, Omar—A Turkish general—Constantinople, Turkey, Feb. 20.

PETERSON, William F.—One of the oldest members of the Seventh Regiment of this city, being for upwards of twenty years treasurer of the Fourth Company—here, March 27, aged 58.

PEET, John—For the past eighteen years chaplain at the Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Pa.—there, March 24, aged 67.

RUTH, Judge George K.—A prominent member of the Bar of Wayne County, Ohio—Wooster, O., March 27, aged 63.

RENSHAW, Captain Richard T.—A retired officer of the United States Navy, who had been in the service thirty-nine years—Portsmouth, Va., March 27, aged 57.

STUART, James—Senior member of a well-known banking firm of this city. He was treasurer of the Irish Emigrant's Society, president of the Hanover National Bank, and a director in several insurance companies. He had accumulated a large fortune, and owned a great deal of property in the lower part of this city—here, March 26, aged 77.

STEVENS, Philetus A.—A captain in the Twenty-fifth New Jersey Regiment in the late war—Philadelphia, Pa., March 27, aged 37.

SYLVESTER, Dr. E. Ware—A well-known pomologist of Lyons, N. Y.—there, March 29.

SMITH, John—An ex-member of the Canadian Parliament for Kent—Chatham, Ont., March 25.

STEEL, W. A.—An ex-Mayor of Joliet, Ill., having been four times elected to that office—there, March 28, aged 42.

SCHOEMANN, Professor George Frederick—A distinguished German philologist and philosopher—Griefswald, Germany—cable dispatch, March 28—aged 86.

SCOVILL, Hiram H.—One of the early settlers of Chicago, and largely identified with its growth and manufacturing interests for many years—there, March 26, aged 84.

TAYLOR, George W.—One of the founders of the well-known house of Lord & Taylor in this city. He retired from business in 1856, and has since lived abroad—Manchester, Eng., March 22, aged 71.

TAYLOR, Rev. Hezekiah, C.—Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Janesville, Wis., and chaplain of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry during the late War—Janesville, March 26, aged 60.

TANDARINI, Antonio—A noted Italian sculptor, and a juror for Italy at the Centennial Exhibition—Milan, Italy, March 10, aged 40.

ULLO, Juan—A prominent Spanish politician and diplomatist—Madrid, Spain, March 26.

VAN INGEN, William H.—The senior member of one of the oldest wood-engraving firms of Philadelphia, Pa.—there, March 26.

VAULABELLE, Achille Tenaille—A French historian and journalist—Paris, France, cable dispatch dated March 29, aged 80.

WINSLOW, David C.—United States Commissioner at Brooklyn, N. Y.—there, March 27.

WOOD, Dr. George B.—An eminent physician and author of Philadelphia, Pa.—there, March 30, aged 82.

WOODWARD, Dr. Ebenezer G.—A well and favorably known citizen of Mount Vernon, O., where he owned the Woodward Opera-house—there, March 28, aged 50.

ATHLETIC.

A WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

The six-day walk, ostensibly for a very valuable belt and rich money prizes, promoted by speculative parties in this city, commenced at Gilmore's Garden at 12 M. on Monday, March 24, before over one thousand persons assembling to witness the novel spectacle. There were eighteen contestants, as follows: Bertha Von Berg, Exilda La Chappelle, Millie Kilbury, Bessie Krohn, Maria Cameron, Mollie Von Berg, Madame Wilkins and Franklin, Ada Wallace, Mlle. Lola, Misses Henry, Wilson, Farrand, Rich, St. Clair, Von Klamasch, Williams and Brandon. The slightly-formed and graceful La Chappelle quickly assumed the lead, and finished the first mile in 10m. 30s. Cameron abandoned the contest at 2 P. M. on an hour, complaining that the scorers were cheating her. After walking 15 miles Henry drew out. At 1h. 52m. P. M. 28th Wilson retired, with 43 miles 3 laps to her credit, and at 4h. 41m. P. M. same day Franklin "caved," having gone but 43 miles 1 lap. Lola, at 5h. 24m. A. M. (the day on, 19h. 27m. 54s. from the start, La Chappelle had made fifty miles, and at 11 P. M., when the first twenty-four hours closed, the score stood: La Chappelle, 88 miles; Wallace, 75 miles; Von Berg, 73 miles 5 laps; Kilbury, 72 miles 1 lap; Cushing, 70 miles; Bertha Von Berg, 70 miles; Krohn, 65 miles 7 laps; Klamasch, 62 miles 5 laps; Farrand, 60 miles; St. Clair, 57 miles 3 laps; Williams, 54 miles 7 laps; Rich, 50 miles; Lola, 50 miles; Brandon, 42 miles. Lola, Brandon and Krohn were away from the track for good. At the end of forty-eight hours the score-sheet read thus:

	Miles.	*Laps.*		*Miles.*	*Laps.*
La Chappelle	141	7	Von Klamasch	109	4
Von Berg	134	2	Farrand	107	0
Wallace	131	0	Williams	95	6
Kilbury	126	2	Rich	91	1
Brandon	122	3	St. Clair	83	5
Cushing	111	1			

La Chappelle held the lead until 2 P. M., on the 29th, when she was passed by Von Berg and at 10 P. M., by Wallace, the exertion having quite exhausted her little body. At the end of seventy-two hours the score was:

	Miles.	*Laps.*		*Miles.*	*Laps.*
Von Berg	198	0	Von Klamasch	151	6
Wallace	190	0	Farrand	150	3
La Chappelle	184	3	Cushing	149	3
Kilbury	178	0	Williams	144	3
Tobias	170	1	Rich	126	5

The contest was then brought to a temporary close, the contestants resting until 12.05 A. M. 31, when they were sent away again, the whole ten starting. The attendance has been small, and it is doubtful if enough money will be realized to pay expenses.

Rich left the track finally at 2h. 30m. A. M., with 131 miles 6 laps to her name, and at 5h. 33m. A. M. La Chappelle followed her example, to the surprise of every body, she also having had enough. It was thought that monetary considerations had something to do with her withdrawal. She had scored 206 miles 1 lap. At 3 P. M. the score stood: Von Berg, 242; Wallace, 227; Kilbury, 221; Tobias, 207; Von Klamasch, 187.

THE CHAMPION IN BOSTON.

From the land of the Quakers and pepperpot, Charles Rowell, holder of the Astley belt, was induced by tempting pecuniary considerations to visit the Hub to-day, and give the eaters of brown bread and baked beans a chance to see his famous dog-trot. Fred. Engelhardt managed the affair, and Mssrs. Rowell, Sr., and Gaudaur, of Ing, March 28, when Rowell gave an exhibition, intending to go ten miles, but the pavement got an old blister on his right foot causing him to quit the track after going eight miles. During the evening Rowell was presented by one of his countrymen now residing here with a 7x12 photograph of himself, in costume, and mounted in an elegant gilt frame. In the afternoon and evening he was entertained by three hundred persons were present, Rowell ran five miles in 36m. 12s., and in the evening he took 38m. 23s. to do the same distance. The visit to Boston was made very pleasant for him and G. W. Atkinson, who accompanied him.

A FIVE-MILE GO.

An amateur five-mile walk, for two prizes, took place at Music Hall, Boston, March 28, over a thousand persons attending, principally attracted by the presence of Charles Rowell, who was to exhibit his style of locomotion in a ten-mile spin. There were ten starters, and at the end of the first half-mile E. E. Merrill had the lead, with W. H. Wilson second and E. W. Frisbie third, which positions were not subsequently changed. J. T. Coogan and H. Ketchum dropped out on the completion of the first mile, A. W. Gerry retired on the eighth lap of the second mile, and Wm. Hunter fell out on the tenth lap of the fifth mile. Merrill's fall time was 46m. 42s. He walked 100 miles 5 laps; Wilson, 3h. 31m. 8s.; Frisbie, 48m. 39½s.; H. B. Sproal, 50m. 42¾s.; Gus Wilder, 51m. 27s.; Frank White, 54m. 41½s. Johnny Hurd, a youthful but ambitious pedestrian, intended to start also, but at the last moment his mamma grabbed him and yanked him off the track.

FIFTY-MILE WALK.—The fifty-mile heel-and-toe walking match, for $100 a side, between Peter J. Panchot and Clarenus Walker, came off March 24 in St. James Hall, Buffalo, N. Y., and proved to be very close and exciting. Panchot figured it out that day, or 10h. 27m. 54s. from the start, La Chappelle had made fifty miles, and at 11 P. M., when the first twenty-four hours closed, the score stood: La Chappelle, 88 miles; Wallace, 75 miles; Von Berg, 73 miles 5 laps; Kilbury, 72 miles 1 lap; Cushing, 70 miles; Bertha Von Berg, 70 miles; Krohn, 65 miles 7 laps; Klamasch, 62 miles 5 laps; Farrand, 60 miles; St. Clair, 57 miles 3 laps; Williams, 54 miles 7 laps; Rich, 50 miles; Lola, 50 miles; Brandon, 42 miles. Lola, Brandon and Krohn were away from the track for good. At the end of forty-eight hours the score-sheet read thus:

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BASEBALL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To correspondents who report sporting matters only a card of a LIGHT-BLUE COLOR, having printed diagonally across its face in RED INK *"For Sporting News Only,"* and otherwise precisely like the credentials recently held by our amusement correspondents, will be issued. These will bear date of March 1, 1879, and be good for eight months, expiring Nov. 1. They will not be good for admission to theatres or other like places of amusement.

MATCHES TO BE PLAYED.

April 2, Picked Nine match, at Prospect Park.
April 3, Boston Club opening games, at Boston.
April 3, Worcester Club opening games, at Worcester.
April 5, Boston vs. Harvard College, at Boston.
April 5, Defiance vs. Princeton College, at Princeton.
April 5, Picked Nine match, at Prospect Park.

THE FLY-GAME.

What the change from the old rule of bound-catches of fair balls was to the game in 1864, so is the change of the catching of foul balls on the bound to a strictly "fly-game," to the game of ball as now played in 1879. It is a marked and needed improvement, and a step in the way of progress towards perfecting the national game of ball. Those who, in their advocacy of the old rule of foul bound-catches, refer to the "pretty plays," etc., which will be lost to the game by the abrogation of the bound catch, know nothing of what they talk about. The same, too, in regard to the alleged lengthening of the game by the loss of the bound-catch. The very same arguments were used in support of the old bound-catch of fair balls fifteen or sixteen years ago; and yet what a fallacy it proved to be. We tried the new rule on the opening game at Prospect Park last week, and in a full game of nine innings, played in an hour and a half, there were but two chances given for foul-bound catches, while four were given the catcher for foul fly-catches back of the home base, and not close behind the bat, thus showing that the new rule did not oblige the catcher to stand up close to the bat more than he does under the old rule. The catcher in a match is required to go close up behind the bat only when the bases are occupied, and this he does just as much under the old rule of foul-bound catches as under the new rule. In regard to double-plays, the catcher's only chance for a double-play under the old rule is from fly-catches of foul balls, there being no chance offered from foul-bound catches, as the runners are allowed to return to bases on foul-bound catches without being put out. As to the chances for double-plays on three strikes, the opportunity is just double under the new rule to what it is under the old, inasmuch as by the bound-catch he must take the ball on the second bound in order to force the runner at first base to leave his base and run to second; while under the fly-rule he has only to catch the ball on the first bound to force the runner off, and thereby be able to throw him out at second base. The new rule neither lengthens the game nor deprives catchers of chances for good plays, nor does it decrease their work behind the bat. On the other hand, it gives them better chances for double-plays, and is better for the batting.

THE LEAGUE MEETING.

The League Association has hitherto wisely limited any change of its constitution, by-laws and playing rules to the annual meeting in December, leaving as the work of special meetings only such secondary business as that of arranging its annual schedule of championship games. This year, however, it has deemed from this course under the plea of an adjourned meeting of its annual convention, which met last December. The delegates representing the League clubs assembled at the Tifft House, Buffalo, on Monday, March 24, to arrange the schedule of championship games. They were: For the Boston Club, A. H. Soden, Harry Wright; Buffalo Club, John B. Sage, Edward B. Smith; Cincinnati Club, J. M. W. Neff; Chicago Club, W. A. Hulbert, A. G. Spalding; Cleveland Club, J. F. Bruce; Providence Club, Henry T. Root, H. B. Winship; Syracuse Club, Robert Townsend; Troy Club, Gardner Earl, C. R. Defreest, C. H. Dauchy, H. B. Phillips. After an all-day session and some rather spirited discussions, the schedule as reported was amended to the satisfaction of the two dissenting clubs—the Buffalo and Cleveland—and the dates named below were unanimously agreed upon as the League championship schedule for 1879.

At Chicago—Cincinnati, June 28, 30, July 2, 24, 26, 28; Cleveland, July 30, 31, Aug. 2, 23, 25, 26; Buffalo, Aug. 5, 6, 7, 19, 20, 21; Boston, May 20, 22, 24, July 4, 5, 8; Providence, May 13, 15, 17, July 19, 21, 22; Troy, May 6, 8, 10, July 15, 16, 17; Syracuse (Star), May 1, 2, 3, July 10, 11, 12.

At Cincinnati—Chicago, June 24, 25, 27, Aug. 9, 11, 12; Cleveland, Aug. 5, 6, 7, 19, 20, 21; Buffalo, July 30, 31, Aug. 2, 23, 25, 26; Boston, May 13, 15, 17, July 10, 11, 12; Providence, May 20, 22, 24, July 15, 16, 17; Troy, May 1, 2, 3, Aug. 19, 21, 22; Syracuse (Star), May 6, 8, 10, July 4, 5, 8.

At Cleveland—Chicago, Aug. 14, 15, 16, Sept. 23, 24, 25; Cincinnati, Aug. 28, 30, Sept. 1, 26, 27, 29; Buffalo, June 24, 30, July 2, Aug. 9, 11, 12; Boston, May 6, 8, 10, July 4, 5, 8; Providence, May 1, 2, 3, July 10, 11, 12; Troy, May 13, 15, 17, July 21, 22; Syracuse (Star), May 20, 22, 24, July 19, 21, 22.

At Buffalo—Chicago, Aug. 28, 30, Sept. 1, 26, 27, 29; Cincinnati, June 14, 15, 16, Sept. 23, 24, 25; Cleveland, June 24, 25, 27, July 4, 5, 8; Boston, May 1, 2, 3, July 15, 16, 17; Providence, May 6, 8, 10, July 24, 26, 28; Troy, May 13, 15, 17, July 10, 11, 12; Syracuse (Star), May 20, 22, 24, July 19, 21, 22.

At Boston—Chicago, May 28, 30, 31, Sept. 8, 9, 10; Cincinnati, June 18, 19, Sept. 13, 15, 16; Cleveland, June 21, 23, Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20; Buffalo, June 3, 5, 7, Sept. 3, 4, 6; Providence, June 24, 26, 28, Sept. 23, 25, 27; Troy, Aug. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, Sept. 1; Syracuse, Aug. 14, 15, 16, 25, 26.

At Providence—Chicago, June 3, 5, 7, Sept. 3, 4, 6; Cincinnati, June 10, 12, 14, Sept. 17, 19, 20; Cleveland, June 17, 19, 21, Sept. 13; Buffalo, May 30, June 2, Sept. 8, 9, 10; Boston, June 25, 26, 27, Sept. 24, 25, 26, 30; Troy, July 4, 5, 7, Aug. 23, 25, 26; Syracuse (Star), Aug. 19, 20, 21, 28, 30, Sept. 1.

At Troy—Chicago, June 10, 12, 14, Sept. 17, 19, 20; Cincinnati, May 28, 30, 31, Sept. 8, 9, 10; Cleveland, June 3, 5, 7, Sept. 3, 4, 6; Buffalo, June 17, 19, 21, Sept. 12, 13, 15; Boston, July 30, Aug. 2, 9, 12, 19; Providence, June 4, 6, 7, 14, 15, 16; Syracuse (Star), June 24, 25, 27, Sept. 23, 24, 25.

At Syracuse—Chicago, June 17, 19, 21, Sept. 12, 13, 15; Cincinnati, June 3, 5, 7, Sept. 3, 4, 6; Cleveland, May 30, 31, Sept. 8, 9, 10; Buffalo, June 10, 12, 14, Sept. 17, 19, 20; Boston, July 25, 26, 28, Aug. 5, 6, 7; Providence, July 30, 31, Aug. 2, 9, 12, 19; Troy, June 28, 30, July 2, Sept. 26, 27, 29.

Each club will have to play twelve games with every other club, making the whole series 336 games to be played. In 1878 the number was 180, as also in 1877, while in 1876 the number was 260.

THE ADJOURNED LEAGUE MEETING.

On Tuesday, March 25, the delegates assembled at the Tifft House, in accordance with the action of the December convention. The first thing done was the reading of communications, which were unimportant, with the exception of that of the National Association, asking that the privilege which was extended to the Stars, Buffalos, Rochesters, Springfields, and Lowells last year to play with the League teams without guaranteeing $100 be granted to them. This request was refused by a unanimous vote. The resignations of Messrs. John B. Sage, Edward B. Smith, Robert Wheeler (Cincinnati), and J. A. Williams of Columbus, as umpires, were then read and accepted. The following umpires were appointed to fill vacancies: Walter V. Thayer of Troy, Jas. P. Kelly of Worcester, Mass., W. E. Stearns of Washington, Mr. Nickerson of Providence, Mr. Shepherd of Chicago, Mr. J. R. Brockway of Cincinnati, H. L. Pratt of Pittsburg.

The delegates signed an agreement to the effect that the price of admission to League championship games be fixed at fifty cents for each adult person.

Before signing, the delegates of the four new clubs—Buffalo, Cleveland, Syracuse and Troy—entered their protest against the passage of such a restriction on price. They claimed that it was not right for them to be bound by any set price, and thought it ought to be left to their own discretion. This was the first legislation that had been taken in the matter, and they held that it was premature.

As it required a majority to make the agreement binding, why did the four dissenting clubs sign the document? is a pertinent query. This action is likely to lose thousands of dollars to the League clubs.

For years have we endeavored to impress League club managers with the vital importance of adopting a rule prohibiting the engagement of players for an ensuing season before the expiration of the existing season. They have always left the subject for two years, and at last have endorsed THE CLIPPER'S views of the matter, as will be seen by the appended agreement, which goes into effect on Tuesday, April 1.

The subscribing clubs hereby agree that neither they nor any officer, member or agent of their respective organizations shall contract with, employ, engage or negotiate for any player in the employ of a League club during the season of 1879 for the season of 1880 prior to November, 1879, unless said subscribing clubs are sooner released from this contract at a special meeting of the League, provided that any player regularly released by his club may be then employed by any other club desiring his services. This agreement to be operative on and after April 1, 1879, at 12 M.

After this was done with, the president was empowered to call a special meeting of the League before the first of November. Messrs. Smith of Buffalo, Root of Providence, and Defreest of Troy were also appointed a committee to secure reduction in railroad fares, etc.

The most important part of the session's work, viz., the reamendment of the rules previously amended in December last. That part of Section 3 of Article XII of the constitution which formerly read "10 called out" now reads "No person shall be allowed upon any part of the field during the progress of the game in addition to the nine players on each side and the umpire, except such officers of the law as may be present in uniform to preserve the peace." This not only excludes any official like Harry Wright, but also the substitute player dressed ready to take the place of an injured player. Mr. Soden, in opposing the amendment, said in substance that he did not think there was any justice in personal legislation. The next move, he said, would be that, if the Boston nest year secured an unusually strong short-stop, the League at its annual meeting would decide to play with only eight men, and do away with short-stops. If they had succeeded in obtaining a man who was of some assistance to them in a certain direction, was not one of the other clubs in the League to seek by legislation to deprive them of his services? Could others not do as they had done? It was singular that this matter should not have been thought of before now. Mr. Wright had been sitting in the same place ever since the League started, and seasons before, and it seemed singular that an attempt should be made at the late day to drive him from the position. When the amendment was put to vote a ballot resulted in the adoption of the motion, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, Syracuse, Buffalo and Providence voting for, and Boston and Troy against it.

The reamendment of the rule prohibiting bound-catches of foul balls was then taken up, and Mr. Neff of the Cincinnati Club moved that the old rule of allowing batsmen to be put out on foul-bounds and three-strike bounds be adopted, and that the action at Cleveland doing away with all bounds be rescinded. He said that such a rule would have a tendency to lengthen the game, also to destroy many beautiful plays, and, the strongest argument of all, it compelled the catcher to be up behind the bat too much. The delegates of Boston, Providence and Syracuse were opposed to the return to the old style, and claimed that all talk about fine plays, etc., was bosh, and that with the new rule the game would be more exciting to spectators, as the batsmen would be less liable to be thrown out, and the batting would necessarily be freer. Mr. Neff's motion was passed by a vote of 5 to 3.

The clubs of Chicago, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Syracuse and Cleveland voted to retain the bound-catch. As the National Association rules prohibit the bound-catch, this unwise piece of legislation introduces two different and distinct codes of playing rules—a course that is anything but "promoting the interest and welfare of the game."

After this, Section 15 of Rule V was amended thus: "Any base runner who shall in any way interfere with or obstruct a fielder while attempting to catch a fair fly ball, or a foul ball shall be declared out, and if he willfully obstructs a fielder from fielding a ball he shall be declared out, and if a ball strike him he shall be declared out, and no base be run *unless forced*, and no run be scored."

Soon after the Cleveland meeting, it was discovered that the rule in regard to the selection of the umpire was defective. According to it, the visiting club was to furnish five names from which the home club was to nominate or provide one for an umpire; and if the local team failed to do this up to fifteen minutes before the game, the contending clubs should by mutual consent agree upon an umpire. This, the delegates held, fixed no restraint on the home club, and too much of an opportunity was offered for the local nine to play tricks with the visitors. It was remedied by the adoption of an amendment which gives the visiting club only the right to select the umpire.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the president's call for a meeting prior to November, 1879. The changes in the rules will necessitate a revision of the official book already published.

THE GAME IN CALIFORNIA.

On March 16 the Star and Eagle Clubs played a match at the Recreation Grounds, San Francisco. An unfortunate accident marred the pleasure of the day, a collision occurring between Browne of third base and M. De Pangher of Marysville, who was acting as pitcher in the place of Piercy. De Pangher had to be carried off the field, and it was after wards discovered by the medical attendant, Dr. Murphy, that his leg was broken just below the knee.

STAR.	R.	EAGLE.	R.
McDonald, 2d b	2	Brown, 3d b	1
Buckingham, p	0	Smith, s. s	0
Denny, 1st b	0	Crawford, p	1
Clarke, c. & l. f	2	McCloskey, 1st b	0
Kelly, l. f	0	Benton, c. f	0
Murdock, s. s	1	McAuliffe, l. f. & c	0
Fitzgerald, c	2	Shwartfone, r. f	1
Britt, r. f	1	Williams, l. f	2
Boyce, c. f	1	Trask, 2d b	0
Total	9	Total	5

Star	2	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0—9
Eagle	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0—5

Umpire, J. Cadegan.

THERE IS A LETTER in our care for the manager of the Jersey City B. B. C.

THE NATIONAL SCHEDULE.

The committee appointed at the National Association Convention to draw up a schedule of games for the National championship season met at Earle's Hotel, in this city, last week, and after a two days' session concluded their work on Saturday, March 29. The committee was composed of Messrs. Charles J. Everett of Utica, John S. Hollingshead of Washington, Benjamin F. Clark of Manchester, C. L. Farrington of Holyoke, and Robert Ferguson of Brooklyn. The latter was the only man experienced in the matter of arranging such schedules, and after considerable discussion the dates he had arranged were adopted. The first game takes place on April 19, and the last on Oct. 13. Each club plays eight games with every other club, making a total of 288. The first games will be played at Washington between the Nationals and Holyokes. The last will be played between the Albany and Capital City clubs. The schedule is as follows:

ALBANY, AT ALBANY, N. Y.—With Capital City, April 26, July 4, 15, Oct. 13; Holyoke, July 18, 22, Sept. 30, Oct. 1; Manchester, May 15, 17, July 3, 9; National, June 26, 28, Aug. 25, 28; New Bedford, May 12, 14, Sept. 16, 16; Springfield, May 26, 28, Sept. 2, 5; Utica, April 30, Aug. 15, 19, Oct. 4; Worcester, Sept. 12, 18, 20, Oct. 2.

CAPITAL CITY, AT ALBANY, N. Y.—With Albany, April 26, May 30, July 12, Oct. 11; Holyoke, July 17, 23, Sept. 25, 26; Manchester, May 8, 10, July 7, 10; National, June 19, 21, Aug. 26, 29; New Bedford, May 19, 21, Sept. 13, 15; Springfield, May 23, 24, Sept. 3, 6; Utica, July 24, Aug. 2, 20, Sept. 23; Worcester, May 3, 5, Sept. 13, Oct. 3.

HOLYOKE, AT HOLYOKE, MASS.—With Albany, June 4, 7, Sept. 22, 24; Capital City, June 16, 18, Aug. 7, 9; Manchester, May 19, 21, July 1, 24; National, June 12, 14, Aug. 12, 23; New Bedford, May 3, 5, Sept. 6, 8; Springfield, April 26, May 10, 12, 31; Utica, May 26, 28, Sept. 29; Worcester, April 28, 30, Sept. 11, Oct. 4.

MANCHESTER, AT MANCHESTER, N. H.—With Albany, June 9, 11, Aug. 5, 6; Capital City, June 4, 5, Aug. 13, 14; Holyoke, May 26, 28, Aug. 1, 2; National, June 5, 7, Aug. 16, 18; New Bedford, May 22, 24, Aug. 30, Sept. 1; Springfield, June 23, 24, July 28, 29; Utica, May 30, 31, June 2, 3; Worcester, June 12, 14, Sept. 6, 8.

NATIONAL, AT WASHINGTON, D. C.—With Albany, May 20, 22, July 24, 26; Capital City, April 29, May 1, Oct. 2, 4; Holyoke, April 19, 21, July 10, 12; Manchester, May 3, 5, July 15, 17; New Bedford, May 8, 10, Sept. 20, 22; Springfield, May 16, 17, Sept. 11, 13; Utica, April 24, 26, July 29, 30; Worcester, May 12, 14, Sept. 25, 27.

NEW BEDFORD, AT NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—With Albany, June 16, 18, July 31, Aug. 2; Capital City, June 9, 11, Aug. 15, 16; Holyoke, June 30, July 1, Aug. 4, 5; Manchester, April 28, 30, July 25, 26; National, June 3, 4, Aug. 19, 21; Springfield, June 25, 26, July 30, 31; Utica, June 6, 7, July 15, 16; Worcester, May 26, 27, Aug. 9, 11.

SPRINGFIELD, AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—With Albany, June 3, 5, Sept. 23, 26; Capital City, June 12, 14, Aug. 6, 8; Holyoke, April 23, May 8, 29, July 5; Manchester, June 30, July 2, 21, 23; National, June 16, 18, Aug. 11, 14; New Bedford, May 2, 6, Aug. 25, 27; Utica, June 9, 11, July 9, 11; Worcester, April 29, May 1, July 15, 17.

UTICA, AT UTICA, N. Y.—With Albany, May 3, 19, Aug. 9, Sept. 6; Capital City, May 26, June 28, Aug. 23, Sept. 29; Holyoke, July 8, 31, Aug. 28, Sept. 27, 29; Manchester, May 12, 14, July 4, 5; National, June 23, 25, 30, July 1; New Bedford, May 15, 17, Sept. 11, 13; Springfield, May 20, 22, Aug. 30, Sept. 1; Worcester, May 6, 8, Sept. 15, 17.

WORCESTER, AT WORCESTER, MASS.—With Albany, June 12, 14, Aug. 4, 7; Capital City, June 6, 7, Aug. 11, 13; Holyoke, May 22, 24, July 31, Aug. 6; Manchester, April 24, 26, June 26, 28; National, June 9, 11, Aug. 15, 22; New Bedford, May 29, 31, July 3, 5; Springfield, June 9, 11, Aug. 15, 22; Utica, June 4, 5, July 12, 14.

AN OPENING GAME.

Splendid Pitching and Catching.

Saturday, March 22, was the day appointed for the opening game of ball in this vicinity this season; but it rained heavily in the morning, and until the following day, Wednesday that an opportunity was afforded for play. On that day, however, the sun shone out brightly, and, though it was a little chilly, so eager were the players to get to work in the field that a hundred—chiefly professionals—were present on the Prospect Park ball-fields ready to take part in the game. The field was tolerably dry, but rather lumpy, and not in good condition for sticking up hot grounders. Shortly after three o'clock Lip. Pike and Bonce chose sides pretty evenly, and tossed up for inning. Unluckily, the Park ground-keeper had only provided three of the new four-sided bats, and as these were all broken before two-thirds of the game were finished, the contest did not present a fair opportunity for testing the merits of the new sticks. Bunce's side went first to the bat, and they had to face a battery manned by McGlynn as catcher and Keefe as pitcher, Pike's side having Knowdell and Corcoran in these positions. A dead Ryan ball was played with—such as a majority of the clubs out West will play with this season—and it proved to be good for fielding purposes, while lively enough for two-base hits.

THE GAME.

Knowdell went to the bat first, and both he and Corcoran gave the pitcher chances to throw them out. Walker—third baseman—made a base-hit, and the error of Pike's side in throw to second he got to that base safely, and, reaching his third on the life given Troy by Schenck, he was about to score his run when Ricker struck out, and Pike's side went in. McGlynn opened with a safe hit, and on a passed ball got round home. The next two strikers then retired on three strikes, Pike being third man out from a good throw by Corcoran to Walker. This left the score of the first inning at 1 to 0 in favor of Pike's side. In the second inning Bunce gave Pike a chance for a fly-catch, and retired; and the next two strikers were fairly fielded out by Bass and Schenck to Kessler. On the other side Grierson was well caught out by Corcoran, and after Bass had reached first base on three wide balls—each one not being made—and Clinton had scored a base-hit, a well-taken flyball by Troy led to a double play, the side drawing a blank. In the third inning Bass—left by Knowdell and Walker—led to a run being scored, but not earned, Pike fielding two men out neatly. On the other side, after Denham had scored his base on nine balls, Kessler—in his anxiety to first by Corcoran sent him round to third, and on McGlynn's base-hit a run was scored. Knowdell then dispersed of Schenck and Keefe with a double-play, and after Thompson had dropped a fly-ball fielded Kessler out and ended the inning, leaving the score at 2 to 1 in favor of Pike's side.

In the next four innings not a run was added to the score of either side. The pitching was unusually effective, and it was admirably supported in the field, especially behind the bat, both Knowdell and McGlynn at times fielding splendidly, Knowdell especially distinguishing himself, he having hard work to face the red-hot delivery of Corcoran, who is pitching faster and better than ever before. In these innings Pike accepted four out of five chances offered him to retire players, Kessler doing excellent service at first base, while good catches were made by Morgan, Kessler also making a double play by himself from a well-taken fly-ball. On the part of Bunce's side Corcoran and Troy did some fine fielding, and the former of Walker was up to a very high mark. Troy and Corcoran made a pretty double play, and Relpschlager and Knowdell made the fly-catches. But one base-hit was made off Corcoran in the four innings, and but three off Schenck. The latter delivered the ball too high, and he made foul balls every inning, Bonnell's catches of foul balls were not allowed, the game being played under National and not under the League rules. At the close of the sixth inning the players had to use round bats, all the four-sided bats having been broken. While they were used there was scarcely a foul ball struck back of the batsman, and only two chances for outs on tip-bounds were given in the entire game. At the close of the seventh inning the score still stood at 2 to 1, and Bunce's side now went in to "get square." Knowdell led off with a high ball to right field, which was prettily caught by Denham; and then Corcoran gave Clinton a chance for a running catch, but he had a life given him. Grierson then missed Walker on a foul fly, after which Walker sent the ball flying to centre-field for two bases, he sending Corcoran home. Troy was then handsomely caught by Clinton, the catch giving him the ball played with as a prize, Ricker being thrown out. On the other side, after Denham had taken his base on nine balls again, he was forced out by McGlynn's hit, the latter, by a passed ball and an error by Bonnell, clubbing to run. The made the score 3 to 2 in favor of Pike's side, the next two being easily retired. In the last inning the latter drove a long fly-ball, and the other side, by Pike's base-hit and two wild pitch s, scored another run, the game finally ending with the score at 4 to 2. Smith of the Hudsons umpired the game well. Not a fly-tip came sharp to the catchers from the four-sided bats, and the average of foul balls was less than half that from the round bats. It was evident, however, that the batsmen required practice with the new bats to handle them with the telling effect they admit of. The full score—under CLIPPER rules—is appended:

BUNCE'S SIDE.	T.	R.	B.	O.	A.	E.
Knowdell, c	4	1	1	13	13	0
Corcoran, p	4	1	0	0	8	0
Walker, 1st b	4	0	0	3	8	1
Troy, 2d b	4	0	0	7	7	0
Ricker, 3d b	4	0	0	2	1	0
Bunce, s. s	4	0	0	1	2	0
Reipschlager, l. f	4	0	2	1	1	0
Farrell, c. f	4	0	1	0	0	0
Thompson, r. f	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	2	4	27	40	1

Bunce's Side	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—2
Pike's Side	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

First base by errors—Bunce's Side, 5; Pike's Side, 3. Pitcher's errors—Corcoran, 2; Schenck, 1. Catcher's errors—Knowdell, 3; McGlynn, 1. Base on called balls—from Corcoran, 4; from Schenck, 0. Struck out—from Corcoran, 10; from Schenck, 4. Umpire, Mr. Smith of the Hudson Club. Time, 1h. 35m.

THE GAME IN CUBA.

The Havana—the champion club of Cuba—was defeated by the Almendares Club at Havana March 24, in the presence of nearly three thousand persons. Behind the batter of the Havanas, formerly played with the Mutuals of this city and the Unions of Morrisania. The Havanas started off with three runs to nothing, but the hard hitting of the Almendares in the fourth and fifth innings enabled them to make no fewer than nine runs, and thus take a lead, which the Havanas found impossible to overcome, and the result was a victory for the Almendares by the following score.

ALMENDARES.	T.	R.	PO.	A.	HAVANA.	T.	R.	PO.	A.
C. Zaldo, s. s	4	1	0	4	F. Savedra, 1st b	4	0	4	0
F. Zayas, 1st b	4	0	13		E. Canals, c. f	4	0	0	0
A. Hyola, c	4	2	7	1	C. Savedra, l. f	3	2	2	0
R. Vega, r. f	4	2	1	1	M. Landa, s. s	4	1	0	2
T. Zaldo, p	4	2	2	3	E. Sabourens, 2d b	4	0	4	0
E. Castro, c. f	4	1	0	2	E. Lauton, r. s	3	0	1	
R. Revels, 2d b	4	0	2	1	R. Wright, p	4	1	1	1
F. Castro, r. f	4	0	0	0	M. Guillo, r. f	3	1	2	2
L. Ovies, 3d b	5	1	2	0	E. Bowan, c	3	2	0	0
J. Ramos, l. f	4	0	0	0	B. Senarens, 3d b	3	0	0	0
Totals	41	9	27	14	Totals	38	8	27	6

Havana	0	2	1	1	1	0	2	0	0—8
Almendares	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0—9

Three base-hit—Ovies, 1. Umpire, Alfredo Mauiri.

THE COLLEGE CLUBS OF 1879.

The Coming Championship Campaign.

The College Club season of 1879 will commence on May 3, when the Yale University Nine will meet the Princeton College team at Princeton. In the mean time the leading College teams will take the field in practice matches with League and National teams. The schedule of games this month with professionals is as follows:

April 11, Yale vs. Springfield and Manchester.
April 12, Harvard vs. Boston, at Boston.
April 12, Yale vs. Holyoke, at New Haven.
April 26, Dartmouth vs. Manchester, at Manchester.

The College championship schedule for the season:

May 3, Yale vs. Princeton, at Princeton.
May 3, Harvard vs. Brown, at Providence.
May 10, Harvard vs. Yale, at New Haven.
May 14, Brown vs. Amherst, at Amherst.
May 17, Harvard vs. Yale, at Cambridge.
May 24, Yale vs. Princeton, at Princeton.
May 24, Yale vs. Amherst, at Amherst.
May 24, Harvard vs. Princeton, at Princeton.
May 31, Dartmouth vs. Amherst, at Amherst.
May 31, Yale vs. Princeton, at New Haven.
May 31, Harvard vs. Amherst, at Amherst.
June 2, Harvard vs. Princeton, at Cambridge.
June 3, Harvard vs. Princeton, at Cambridge.
June 4, Princeton vs. Brown, at Providence.
June 21, Harvard vs. Yale, at New Haven.
June 23, Harvard vs. Yale, at Cambridge.
June 28, Harvard vs. Yale, at Hartford.

Last season the series of games between Harvard and Yale was extended to five games. This year this plan has unwisely been continued instead of being brought back to the old amateur standard of "best two out of three." The first game between Harvard and Yale takes place at New Haven on the 10th of May, and it promises to be a very interesting contest. The second will be played at Cambridge on May 17. Yale meets the Princeton team at Princeton on May 3, and at New Haven on May 31. Harvard is to meet Princeton at Princeton on May 23, 24. These will be the principal events of the College championship season of 1879, which extends from May 1 to July 1 only. Harvard's series with Princeton will be best three out of five, while Yale only consents to beat two out of three with Princeton. Why not have the series regular Next to the above three clubs, Amherst promises to go to the field unusually strong this season.

BASEBALL NOTES.

At Galveston, Texas, March 16, the first match of the local season was played between the Amateurs and Originals, the former, winning by a score of 6 to 5. The Amateurs included Silkworth, pitcher; Benedict, catcher; Compton, Schwallen and Cassidy, basemen; Hawley, shortstop; and J. Compton, Dailey and Jovce in the outfield. The Originals' nine were Bonner, pitcher; Canty, catcher; Heilenstein, Devereaux and Martin on the bases; Crayer, short-stop; with Neill, Kohler and Melville as outfielder

The Omaha (Neb.) Baseball Association on March elected the following officers: President, Hon. John Cowin; vice-president, J. S. Caulfield; secretary, C. J. Ering; treasurer, J. E. Manchester; manager, E. E. Bale. They have taken steps for the engagement of a professional nine, and will be represented at the meeting of the Northwestern League, to be held at Dubuque, Iowa, April 1.

The Springfields will play their first game, April 10, with the Holyokes.....Augusta, Ga., is to have two baseball teams this season, who will enter the field the first week in April. The leading amateur organization is the Clinch Club.....It is said that the Capital Citys of Albany have not yet secured a ground.....The Manchesters of Manchester, N. H., have completed a team by the engagement of Kelly, O'Neill and Childs—three amateurs of Philadelphia. Kelly is a very swift pitcher; O'Neill was the left-fielder and change-catch of the Athletic and Baltimores last year, and Childs formerly played first base for the Philadelphias.....Burkalow of last year's Rochesters has signed as change-pitcher in Detroit.....The Chicago team will report daily, while at home on their ground, at nine o'clock each morning, and are expected to be there during the day. The men will all be in Chicago by April 1.....Weaver and Bennett signed contracts March 22 to play with the Worcesters, and will report for duty April 1. The engagement of Benners, late of the Athletics, completes the Worcester's nine.....Whiting is the best marking for the foul-lines and the lines of the pitcher's and batsman's position, but is far from perfect, especially in showery weather. The following description of a plan for permanently marking these lines may be of interest. Take sheet-zinc and cut it into strips of the requisite width; turn down at right-angles about 1½in. on each side; so as to form a shallow trough 1½in. wide; lay this along the lines with the turned-up edge downwards, and press into the grass; to hold down the ends bend a bit of zinc, at each end, and, having made a cut in the ground with a knife, press in these ends. If the turf is strong, it is well to run along the edge of the zinc with a knife before pressing in the edges; it does not take long, and it saves the edges of the zinc. These lines will last any length of time, are exceedingly neat, and show quite well enough—though not so well as a new whiting line. There is no fear of slipping or catching the feet in them, as the edges are buried and the surface is flush with the ground. The roller and mowing machine also go over quite well. The question of line-balls, usually the only one liable to cause dispute, is generally settled, as if the ball does strike the zinc the peculiar sound is at once detected.....Hagen, the latest acquisition to the Stars, arrived at Syracuse March 23, and went immediately into practice with McCormick and Powell. Kelly, the other catcher, arrived in Syracuse March 22.....The Dubuque (Iowa) nine for this season includes Reis and Lapham of Chicago, Sullivan of St. Louis, and six of the Peorias of Peoria, Ill.....Sweeney, J. Loftus, Rockbourn, Alveretta and Taylor.....Jim and Will White of the Cincinnatis, it is said, have a novel method of practicing. He has a frame, which he calls "Batsmen's Pet," and "have a square hole cut through a partition, and Will practices pitching through it."....The Cleveland Club will probably employ two strikers next season.....Six of the eight League clubs will wear red stockings this season; the Chicagos wearing white, and the Syracuse Stars brown.....The Union Grounds in Brooklyn will be opened for the season Saturday, April 19.....The Brooklyn professionals are taking their departure for the Summer's campaign. Ferguson, Cassidy, Pike and Corcoran report for duty April 1 at Springfield, Mass., and on the same day Farrell leaves for Washington, Start for Providence and Doscher for Troy.

.....The Yale College nine have arranged games with Harvard College, May 9 and June 23 at New Haven, May 17 and June 25 at Cambridge; and June 28 on grounds to be named at some future time. Yale will play Princeton May 3 at Princeton, and May 31 at New Haven.....In the mining district of Pennsylvania the following clubs are preparing to enter the field: Phœnix of Mahanoy City, Star of Shenandoah, Keystone of Minersville, Stonewall of Baltimore, Shamokin of Shamokin City, Fern Leafs of Pottsville, and Mutuals of Tamaqua.....Manager Waitt of Philadelphia says he has signed Bradley, Mack and Gillespie. He has offered positions to Foley and Brownmiller, pitcher and catcher of the Phœnix of Mahanoy City, Pa.....The Atlantics, Manhattans, Eckfords and Gilliams, have four left-handed batsmen.....Weston D. Fisler is in Philadelphia, and, if he plays professionally at all this season it will be out of that city. He can easily command an engagement, being in the front rank of first-basemen, a position he has honorably held for nineteen consecutive seasons.....The first baseball match ever played in California was on Feb. 22, 1860, in San Francisco, between the Red Rovers and the Eagles, then known as the San Francisco Club. At the conclusion of the ninth inning the game was a tie at 33 each, and, the Red Rovers refusing to continue it, the umpire awarded the victory to the Eagles. Of the participants in this match, J. L. Durkee and J. M. Fisher are the only two now connected with baseball.....George L. Smith, late manager of the Buffalos, will fill the same position for the Syracuse Stars this year. Dorgan, McCormick, Powell and Hagen will be the battery, and Hubert or the Stars are in steady practice in Syracuse.....A Buffalo gentleman announces that he will give a gold medal, valued at $25, to the player making the best combined fielding and batting average during 1879.

.....In regard to the League fixing 50 cents as the rate of admission, there appears to be a general unanimity of opinion that, as far as Syracuse, Buffalo, Troy and Cleveland are concerned, the price has been pitched too high.

.....The Nationals will open at Washington and play their first practice game April 1, four new men then making their debut. The ground has been much improved, the outfield having been leveled off and turfed, and now it is said to be equal to any in the country. The uniforms of the Nationals will consist of white flannel suits, with red trimmings, and the letters "N" and "W" on the left breasts. E. A. Fill & Co., newsdealers, near the Treasury Department, state that they will keep an extra supply of CLIPPERS on hand during the ball season.....The Hartfords begin play for the season April 5, when they meet the Boston champions. On April 11 the Yales take the field in a grand match with Ferguson's professional team of Springfield, at New Haven. This will be the first important contest in the National Association arena, and it should attract thousands to the Hamilton Park Grounds. The next day the Yales play the latter, by a passed ball and an error by Bonner, clubbing to run. The made the score 3 to 2 in favor of Pike's side, the next two being easily retired. In the last inning the latter drove a long fly-ball, and the other side, by Pike's base-hit and two wild pitch s, scored another run, the game finally ending with the score at 4 to 2. Smith of the Hudsons umpired the game well. Not a fly-tip came sharp to the catchers from the four-sided bats, and the average of foul balls was less than half that from the round bats. It was evident, however, that the batsmen required practice with the new bats to handle them with the telling effect they admit of. The full score—under CLIPPER rules—is appended:

"ERIN GO BRAGH" is the title of a novelette by Mary Andrews Denison, author of "That Husband of Mine," last published by Franklin Rives, Washington, D. C. As the title indicates, the story deals largely with Ireland, and it pictures some of the stirring incidents that marked 1798 and the years preceding.

HARRY JENNINGS arrived in Cincinnati, O., March 24, on the Golden Crown, from New Orleans, where he had conducted a series of canine contests. He was on his way back to this city.

AT TEXARK, TEXAS, a main for $100 was contested recently between some local fanciers and the Marshall champions, each showing five birds. The pretty work of the Marshall chickens enabled them to win the main, but their backers left out of pocket on the stag-fights that followed.

THE MILWAUKEE CURLING CLUB concluded their match for the Charnley St. Andrew's Cup March 19, with the result in favor of Matt. Bryden, who won the cup two seasons ago.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 BROADWAY.
HARRIGAN & HART

IN LENT.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEW YORK CLIPPER,
BY VANDYKE BROWN.

Adown the steps my lady comes,
Adown the broad cathedral steps;
For her all life's perplexing sums
Are solved within, where crimson reps,
And gorgeous carvings overhead,
And costly carpets under feet,
And music soft, and prayer low said,
Combine to make religion sweet.

Her carriage waits her at the door,
She sinks upon the seat within—
Why should she now think any more
Of wretchedness or woe or sin?
If others doubt, she knows her worth;
Where others grope, the light she sees;
Her Heaven is but a grander earth,
Her earth is all a Heaven of ease.

She knows, no doubt, she feels no fear,
Her faith is perfect in its way;
'Twould shock her fine, fastidious ear
To hear what scoffing skeptics say.
That Heaven to which her future points,
The final home her fancy paints,
Rejects the many and anoints
A much exclusive set of saints.

The Man of Sorrows wandering down
The stony steps of Galilee,
The humble fishers, rough and brown,
Who cast their nets upon the sea;
Can she connect her lordly airs,
Where every line is shaped to please,
Or trace it back by long research,
To such plebeian roots as these?

Nay, give the gentle saint her dues,
For lo, on sacrifice intent,
She lays aside her gaudier hues,
To don the sober silks of Lent.
And, lest such penitential tasks
Should not suffice a crown to win,
She pays the price that fashion asks
To bring the distant Heathen in.

Adown the steps my lady goes
To where her liveried carriage waits;
Bright is the only life she knows,
And far removed the furious fates.
And so the lofty creed she hears
Has come to be serenely sweet,
While skeptics' darts and scoffers' sneers
Fall harmless at her dainty feet.

FAIR AS A STAR;
OR, LIGHT OUT OF DARKNESS.

BY CLEMENTINE MONTAGU,
Author of "The Cost of Conquest," "A Wife's Revenge," Etc., Etc.

CHAPTER XXXV.—REMEMBRANCE.

I cannot but remember such things were,
And were most precious to me.—SHAKESPEARE.

Ginevra Pierrepoint was touched by the sincerity in Miss Vere's voice, and the nameless change in her.

"I do believe you," she said gently. "Perhaps you were not so much to blame. Looking back to that miserable time, I sometimes fancy that I might have been more patient; and yet, Heaven knows, I tried.

"You did all a women could do, my dear," Mr. Burt said gravely. "It was not in Hugh Pierrepoint's nature to take into account all the thousand and one little anxieties and troubles that beset a woman. So he got through the world easily and compassed his own selfish ends; he did not care who suffered and toiled."

"Hush," Ginevra said. "If he is dead, as you say, let the memory of all that he did and left undone die with him."

"If dead, indeed, dear lady," Madeline said, laying her hand on Ginevra's shoulder. "I could not be mistaken. Shall I tell you how I knew him?"

"I can guess."

"By those tattooed letters. Ah, do not shrink away from me. They did not mean as much as you thought they did. They were done in a moment of frolic, amongst a party heated with wine and ripe for any sort of nonsense; but they served to identify him by."

"Then there nothing else?"

"Nothing I should have known. The dress was rough, and totally unlike the trim dandyism of my old acquaintance. The face—But I could not speak of that—you would not like to hear. Not mother or wife or the dearest friend man ever had could have recognized a single feature."

Ginevra shuddered, and her tears broke forth afresh. Not grief—she had longed to be free, and her freedom had come—but womanly pity and horror at the miserable end of the man who had wronged her so deeply. Once—how long it seemed ago now!—she had given her girlish heart to Hugh Pierrepoint, she worshiped him as woman will worship where she loves. The glamour had passed away very soon; the awakening from her dream had been sudden and terrible, and her love had died in the misery of her enlightenment. It had never sprung to life again. She had striven with all her might to do her duty, and be faithful, obedient wife her vows demanded; but in the affection that makes slavery sweet was gone forever.

Yet, now that she was told her tyrant was dead, her memory flew back to the time when loving words came to her as her daily portion, and her lips knew the touch of the kisses which are payment for all a wife's devotion when given unasked. It was terrible to hear that her husband—the father of the dead baby—had died in such an awful fashion, and she wept bitterly and hysterically for a little while.

After a time she grew calm, and turned to Madeline Vere.

"Are you quite sure?" she asked. "Could not those letters have been produced somehow on the corpse you saw? Someone else might have had 'M. V.' marked on his arm."

They thought her strangely incredulous, and looked at one another in surprise. They did not know how strong a reason mine had to doubt the evidence of their own eyes, or why she fancied her husband still lived.

"How can I make you believe?" Miss Vere said. "The letters were indelible, as you know, marked under the skin."

"And you knew them for the same?"

"I did. They are peculiar letters. No two people would produce them just alike."

"Did you *touch* them?"

"No!" was the answer, with a shudder. "It was terrible enough to see; but they were the same—as little like as they would be from a life dying out underneath them, but there was no doubt. There were plenty to identify him as Henry Parkes—a dozen or more, and one or two who had seen the letters. It was for me to know him as Hugh Pierrepoint."

Ginevra came to believe them at last, and with a curious feeling of unreality about the whole affair she bought mourning for the dead man, and looked younger and more dazzlingly beautiful than ever in her widow's weeds. The company were a little startled at her assumption of conventional garb; but wives so often retain their maiden names in the amusement profession that there was nothing surprising in the fact that "Miss Pomfrey" was a married woman. Somehow or other, it was gathered that her marriage was not a happy one, and that her husband had died in Australia. Mr. Burt managed to avert questioning from her, and to tell all that was necessary, so that she escaped with but little notice.

The English troupe stayed three weeks in Philadelphia, during which time Miss Vere and the gentleman of whom Mr. Burt had spoken made up their minds to marry, and take a holiday at Niagara and elsewhere. The gentleman's place was to be filled by one of the company, and Mr Burt offered Madeline Vere's position to Ginevra. The tour would do her good, he said, and the season was closing in the theatre. Would she think it over? She did, and accepted the offer. Her heart was very sore when she thought of New York and Philip Craven, of whom she had heard nothing but that he sailed again for home. How he must despise her, she thought. How his mother must hate her, if she knew that she was the cause. Before she started on her new engagement she went home to New York to pay a farewell visit to Mr. and Mrs. Banton, astonishing them beyond measure by her matronly costume.

"My dear child, my dear Helen, the old lady said, embracing her, "I can't tell you how glad I am to see you! But what is the meaning of *this?*"

She touched the deep crape veil as she spoke, and looked at the white border lying around the fair young face.

"What has happened that you wear these?"

"My *husband* is dead, Mrs. Banton. I am a widow. My life in America has been one miserable lie from the beginning. I am a friendless girl, who had never known a man's protection and a husband's care. I was a wife, deserted, and thought dead—friendless enough, Heaven knows, but a wife and mother for all that."

"A mother?"

"Yes!"

"Where is your child?"

"Dead, or I should not have been here alone. But you shall hear the whole story; I ought to have told you before, but I dreaded *anyone* knowing it, lest the fact of my existence would become known to *him*. I need have no fear—he has been dead a long time."

"You know when he died?"

"I do!"

"Yes! How?"

"It was he whom your poor Willie was accused of murdering. He was the Henry Parkes with whom your son lived in Melbourne. Some friends of mine saw and identified him after he was dead. There is no mistake. The proof is indisputable. I am free now."

There was a tone of pain in her voice which went to Mrs. Banton's heart, and she took her in her arms and caressed her with loving sympathy.

"My poor child," she said, "I understand much now that I could not make out before; but you will be happy now. Mr. Craven——"

"Oh, do not mention his name!" Ginevra said sadly. "All that is over."

"Over! when he loves you, child?"

"Yes! Do you think his love will ever come back for a woman who had not modesty and reticence enough to hide her love when she believed herself the wife of another man? Why, I told him that I loved him—I, a wife, who should have bitten her tongue out ere it should have spoken such shameful words!"

"You think too seriously of it, my dear," the old lady said. "I don't know what passed between you and Mr. Craven, of course; but I'm quite sure you never said a word that he can look upon as shameful. Things will right themselves yet, you will see."

"Never."

But Mrs. Banton persisted that "they should see," and the subject was dropped. Ginevra told her friends the whole of her sad and strange story when she sat with them that evening, and how everybody believed her dead till Mr. Burt and Miss Vere had seen her in Philadelphia, and she also told them that Mr. Burt was a friend who had been so kind to Willie in his trouble. Mrs. Banton started up at the mention of her son's name.

"Oh, my boy!" she said. "Where is he? What is he doing? Did the gentleman tell you?"

Ginevra shook her head.

"I could get nothing out of him," she said, with a smile, "as to his whereabouts. Mr. Burt says that he is well and getting on nicely; but he would not tell what name he was going by. He says Willie will not reappear till he has proved his innocence, and that he believes he will do it. So do I," she added after a pause.

"I do not see how," said Mr. Banton. "It is easy to talk; but how is the poor lad to do it?"

"I don't know, but I *feel* it will be done. There is a hugh web of mystery all round the affair, and I *know* it will be cleared away some time."

"Perhaps when my brother comes home to us he can help to explain," the mother said, "though he did write to say the poor boy was guilty. He may have heard something more since."

"He may," Ginevra said, with a shudder. "I have a feeling, too, that when Mr. Goldburn comes here we shall find it out. Is he coming soon, do you think?"

"I believe so. Sometimes he says directly—sometimes he doesn't seem to know. He must be strangely altered from what he was, but he speaks of having been ill."

"Where is he?"

"In England—in London. He is lodging in Bloomsbury square, at a Mrs. Sebright's."

"*Where?*"

Every trace of color died out of Ginevra's face as she spoke, and she looked at Mrs. Banton with a terrible stare.

"What can have taken him there?" she said.

"Chance, he says. A waiter at a hotel told him of the place. He seems to be very comfortable. What startled you so when I told you?"

"It was my home! It was from that house I went on the dreadful night when so much happened to me. I spent a long, weary time in that house, with no friend but the good old man who has been so great a friend to Willie also. The coincidence seemed strange that your brother should be there, that is all."

It was an odd coincidence—of course it was nothing more; but Ginevra's nerves were unstrung, and she could not help thinking of it. She started away on her tour, begging her friends to keep her corner of the house at her disposal.

"I shall be glad to pay for it, to know my place is kept," she said, with tears in her eyes. "It is my only home, and very dear to me."

"And you are very dear to us," Mrs. Banton said, with a kiss, as she left them, full of confidence and assurance to her when they parted with her.

And they resolved in their simple minds that Philip Craven should come to the knowledge of what had happened if possible. They felt sure he loved her, or why should the loss of her have affected him so deeply that he had gone off, no one knew where, when she had said him nay? They were right. The sting had been deep and bitter—pointed with indignant anger, but the love was deeper than all. Philip Craven felt that Helen Pomfrey had not been to blame. She had done nothing to lead him on, and her despairing avowal of her love had been forced from her by his own passionate vehemence. He was roaming about hither and thither, as he roamed once before for a woman's sake, and his mother indignantly refused his address to Mrs. Banton when she humbly sued her for it.

It will not have him made wretched by reminding him of anything that is past," she said. "He has not said anything to me; but I know that it is a miserable infatuation for an actress who lived in your house that has taken my boy from me. Was the richest and handsomest young man in New York not good enough for her, I wonder?"

"You do not know our Helen, or you could not speak like that," Mrs. Banton replied quietly. "Some day you will think differently, and perhaps feel sorry for your harsh words."

CHAPTER XXXVI.—BROTHER AND SISTER.

And this fair gentlewoman, my sister here,
Did call me brother.—SHAKESPEARE.

Mrs. Craven looked up at gentle Mrs. Banton, whose zeal in her young friend's cause made a veritable lioness of her for the time being, with some surprise.

"I did not mean to say anything against the young person, I assure you!" she said haughtily. "She may be a good girl—actresses sometimes are, I have heard, though their profession is against them."

"Helen Pomfrey is as refined a woman and as true a lady as yourself, Mrs. Craven."

"A, possibly. I make no pretensions. I do not know anything about the matter. I only came at it by hearsay and observation. All I know is that for this woman's sake my boy has gone away despondent and unhappy. I decline to make him more unhappy by promoting any correspondence between them."

"I think you would make him happy, madam. I have news for him that he little dreams of."

"Ah, that the young woman has changed her mind, I suppose? It is a woman's privilege, I believe. We ought to be much honored, I am sure."

"Helen's mind needed no changing, Mrs. Craven. She lived your son—has loved him from the first hour of their acquaintance."

"Then why, in the name of all that's disgreeable, did she send him?" Philip Craven's mother asked in an exasperated tone. "The match would been most objectionable, of course; but my son is his own master, and I suppose she is under the care of no one."

"No, she has no one to interfere; but there was an obstacle in the way."

"An obstacle?"

"Yes."

"What obstacle?"

"That is her secret," Mrs. Banton replied. "She would not like it spoken of, I know."

"No, I dare say not. I should imagine that the past life of a woman whose antecedents are a mystery—you see, I have heard all about the lady—cannot be very creditable. I repeat, I decline to give you any information concerning my son."

She rose as she spoke, and abruptly put an end to the interview. She was by no means a brusque or ill-mannered woman in a general way, but she felt very strongly in the matter, and was smarting under the knowledge that some one woman had come between her and her darling boy. She had asked him no questions when he came home pale and dispirited, and when he announced his intention of going away for a time she made no effort to prevent him; but she guessed in her heart, and hated Helen Pomfrey and her beauty with a bitter hatred from the time she first heard a hint of his infatuation. She was to see him sooner than she anticipated. In the very day of

Game No. 1,163.

Fourth game of the international correspondence match between our contributor L. B. Atkinson and H. Waight.

RUY LOPEZ. KT'S GAME.

White, Mr. Atkinson.	Black, Mr. Waight.	White, Mr. Atkinson.	Black, Mr. Waight.
1..P to K 4	P to K 4	14..P to QB 4	K B to Kt 5(d)
2..K Kt-B 3	Q Kt-B 3	15..K R-K 2	P-K B 4
3..K B-Kt 5	P-Q R 3	16..Q Kt-B 3	P-K B 5 (e)
4..B-Q R 4	K Kt-B 3	17..Q B-home!	P-K Kt 4 (f)
5..Castles	Kt × K P	18..Q-B 2 (g)	K-Kt 2
6..K R-K sq	Kt-Q B 4	19..P-Q 5	K Kt-B 4
7..K B × Kt	Q P × B	20..Q R-Q 2	Q B-B 4
8..P-Q 4	K Kt-K 3	21..Q-home	K Kt-Q 6
9..K Kt × P(a)	K B-K 2	22..K Kt-Q 4	B 2d P × P
10..Q B-K 3	Castles (b)	23..Q Kt × P(h)	Kt × Kt P
11..Q Kt-B 3	P-K B 3	24..K Kt × B +	K R × Kt
12..K Kt-B 3(c)	K B-Q 3	25..Q-B 3	K R × Kt
13..Q Kt-K 4	P-K R 3	26..B P × R	Q-K B 3

better move was to resign; vide Problem 1,163.

NOTES BY OUR CONTRIBUTOR.

(a) 8½ moves proposed by Mr. A. and accepted.

(b) Dismissed by the books as even.

(c) K Kt to Q 3 is sometimes played here. The object of Mr. W.'s reply is not apparent.

(d) Another move of doubtful utility.

(e) This P temporarily paralyzes the attack somewhat.

(f) Leaves the K too much exposed, and subjects him to complicated difficulties. It is too early in the game to fight with pawns.

(g) Threatening to win two pieces for R; and Black, in reply, cannot safely take Q P.

(h) The cavalry charge with telling effect, winning a piece and, virtually, the game, e. g.:

25..	K B × B (if)	25..K Kt × B +	K R × Kt
26..Q × K B	K Kt-B 4	26..Q-ber 4 +	wins Kt

Perhaps Black's 23.. . as good as anything; his game is lost.

*** Duration of game, 18 months.

CHEQUERS.

To Correspondents.

T. F. MULLANY, Carbondale.—1. Position No. 45, Vol. 26, is as follows: Black men on 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14 and 20. White men on 12, 15, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28, 30, 31 and 32. Black to move and win. 2. We hardly think that Drummond's book is in the market; if it is, it will cost you at least $5.

JAMES MACDONALD, Pueblo.—Your latest will soon be examined.

G. A. FIELD, Clyde.—Position on file for examination.

CRISS, Springfield.—1. The position referred to is No. 48, Vol. 26, by H. D. Lyman. It is quite correct, as well as beautiful. 2. The solution will be found in CLIPPER No. 30, Vol. 26. 3. The book will shortly appear.

J. A. CAMPFIELD, Kansas City.—1. See reply to "Criss." 2. Position will be examined.

M. H. TAPPAN, Fort Scott.—1. Yes. Address Ed. James, who will forward "Sweet's Guide," price 50cts., postpaid.

GONKLING of Dubuque writes thus regarding Game No. 53, Vol. 26: "At forty-third move, instead of 23 to 27, let White play thus:"

Black.	White.	Black.	White.
43..	23 to 18	47..25 to 22	14 9
44..26 to 22 (i)	18 25	48..22 18	9 6
45..30 21	13 9	49..18 23	6 9
46..21 25	9 14	50..23 19	9 6

Drawn.

(i)

44..30	25 (2)	10 6	46..10	17	13 31
45..1	10	18 14		Drawn.	

(2)

44..26	31	10 6	46..30	26	1 6
45..1	10	5 1		Drawn.	

ABOUT GAME 51.—W. H. Kelly of Boston writes that in Game 51, Vol. 26, Black can win on twenty-first move, thus: Black men on 1, 3, 6, 11, 12, Black King on 26; White men on 5, 13, 14, 18, 21, 24. Black to move.

Black.	White.	Black.	White.
6 to 9	13 to 6	26 to 22	Black wins.
1 17	21 14		

It was not judgment for Mr. Yates to make forty-three moves when he could win in twenty-one.

IN THE RECENT SITTING between Messrs. Carstairs and O'Hara, at Lafayette, Ind., each scored six games, with nine draws.

Game No. 3, Vol. 27.

Played between Messrs. Priest and Barker. Communicated by "Barker Brothers."

"BOSTON CENTRE."

Black. M. C. Priest.	White. C. F. Barker.	Black. M. C. Priest.	White. C. F. Barker.
1..11 to 15	23 to 19	16..18 to 27	31 to 24
2..8 11	22 17	17..9 18	16 12
3..10 15	19 15	18..8 11	24 19
4..10 19	24 8	19..18 23	21 17
5..4 11	17 14	20..13 22	25 18
6..11 16	28 24	21..23 26	19 15
7..12 16	26 23	22..1 6	15 8
8..16 20	30 26	23..6 10	8 3
9..7 11	32 28	24..26 31	12 8
10..9 13	24 19	25..30 26	8 4
11..15 24	28 19	26..26 22	20 16
12..6 9	26 22	27..22 15	16 11
13..3 8	22 15	28..15 8	4 11
14..11 18	19 16	29..5 9	29 25
15..20 24	27 20	30..9 13	25 21

Mr. Barker wins.

Solution of Position No. 1, Vol. 27.

BY A. HINSHAW.

Black.	White.	Black.	White.
1..19 to 16	12 to 19	4..9 to 14	10 to 17
2..10 7	3 1	5..13 8,	Black wins.
3..2 6	1 10		

Solution of Enigma No. 1, Vol. 27.

BY "ARMOUR."

Black.	White.	Black.	White.
1..22 to 17	13 to 22	4..6 to 10	32 to 23
2..7 10	14 7	5..10 15	Black wins.
3..1 6	23 14		

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[Dedicated to beginners.]

Black men on 16, 20 and 24. Black Kings on 7, 15, 29 and 31. White men on 6, 15, 17 and 30. White Kings on 8 and 22. White to move and win.

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Movements, Business, and Incidents of the Theatrical, Circus, Musical and Minstrel Professions.

CLIPPER POST-OFFICE.

☞ A STAMPED ENVELOPE, plainly addressed, must be inclosed for each and every letter, and the line of business followed by the party addressed should be given, in order to prevent mistakes.

NOTE.—Professionals and others should bear in mind that, by a late change in the postal laws, all letters, etc., in transit between the United States and Canadas, *must be prepaid*, otherwise they are not forwarded.

Letters received for week ending 5 P. M., MONDAY, March 31.

LADIES' LIST

Antonio, Tillie
Allen, Eloise
Aikes, Mrs. Julia (2)
Abbott, Nellie
Anderson, Mary (of Theat., Pittsburg)
Beaumont, Stella (2)
Blake, Georgie (2)
Barker, Eva G.
Babcock, Rollo
Bryant, Jennie
Beaumont, Nellie
Branskomt, Maude
Bernetta, Millie (of Coliseum, Toledo)
Claxton, Kate
Chase, Ella
Caselli, Fannie
Castleton, Kate (of Hart's Co.)
Connoly, Lillian
Carlton, Irene
Chase, Florence (of Anderson's Co.)
Conte, Mrs. Emma
Crabtree, Lotta
Crone, Josie H.
Cavender, Leola
Dixon, Blanche (2)
D'Ormer, Madam
Drayton, Mrs. Flinafore
Comb.
Ducios, Ninon
Drayton, Mrs. Henri
Durrell, Barrie
Dorishanty, Mrs. Emma
Deimay, Lu-lu
Dorlesville, Millie (p.o.m. Grantham, Eng.)
DuMurska, Ilma
Etta, Mlle. (of Nat. Theo., Hartford)
Forrest, Lillian
Francis, Fannie
Fisher, Kate
Farrell, Minnie
Fiske, Blondes, (Manager)
Fox, Annie (of N. D. Roberts' Co.)
Gaston, Mrs. Maude
Girard, Kate
Halleck, Agnes (of Oates' Co.)
Hill, Mary (of Pinafore Co.)
Hill, Marian (2)
Hindle, Annie (2)
Hughes, Jennie
Howitt, Belle
Hennessy, Frank
Hawley, Philip
Hagar, W. (privileges)
Hickey, S. M. (manager)
Holmes, Matt (of Otto Co.)
Harriman, C. B.
Hamilton, Thos.
Holden, C. W.
Haley, T. (of Kelly & Haley)
Hall, J. (of Hall & Bliss)
Harding, W. E.
Haverly's Minstrels
Howard, C. (of Pathfinder Co.)
Harrington & Johnson
Hart, Josh (2)
Huddy, Alf. (musical)
Hennessey, F. (of Hennessey Bros.)
Holske, E. C.
Hayle, Wm.
Haley, W.
Hellawell, Jonas
Hunter, G. W.
Harrington, J. (of Boylston Museum)
Hall, H. F. (2)
Hamilton, Wiley
Heywood, Wm. (2)
Hamilton, W. H.
Irving, Harry
Irving, Harry (co-partner)
Ingersoll, Col. R. G.
Irving, P. H.
Johnson, S. S.
Jones, Master (of Jess & Wade)
Jones, C. A. (of Robinson's Circus)
Jasper, Thos.
Kelley, John (clog-gist)
Kembel, Frank
Knight, Walter H.
Kellogg, Miss
Kelly & Haley
Keens, Alf
Kilbourne, J. P.
Koch, Ed. (leader of Orchest.)
Kendall, H. A.
Kelley, J. B.
Kilbourne, J. B.
Kine, J. (of Kine Bros.)
Kallgher, Frank
Galim, H.
Baird's Minst.)
Gorton, Sam
Goodrich, E. T.
Griste, C. B.
Hogan Bros.
Holloway, James (p. o. m. London, Eng.)
Hasham, Tony
Howorth, John (2)
Heath, T. K.
Harding, C. L.
Hall & DeBar
Howard, Rollo
Hennessy, Frank
Hawley, Philip
Hagar, W. (privileges)
Hickey, S. M. (manager)
Holmes, Matt (of Otto Co.)
Harriman, C. B.
Hamilton, Thos.
Holden, C. W.
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Kilbourne, J. B.
Kine, J. (of Kine Bros.)
Kallgher, Frank
Galim, H. (of

AMUSEMENTS in Chicago, Ill., up to March 29 are thus reported by our correspondent:

At Hooley's Modjeska appeared in "Camille" 24, 25, matinee and evening 26, 29; in "Frou-Frou" 27, 28 and matinee 29. The supporting company is a fair one. Modjeska remains another week. At Emery's John McCullough during his second week appeared in "The Gladiator" 24, 25 and matinee 26, Charles Barron appearing as Pharas. Evening 26 "Henry VIII" and "A Regular Fix" were presented. Miss Emily Gavin playing Queen Katharine to the Wolsey of McCullough, and Barron Hugh De Brass in the afterpiece. Mr. McCullough's first performance of King Lear here was given 27. For his benefit, 28, "Brutus," with Miss Gavin as Tullia, and "Katharine and Petruchio," with Barron as Petruchio. Matinee 29, "Virginius;" evening 29, "Macbeth;" 30, "Damon and Pythias." His supporting company has been far above the average of traveling companies. Manager Haverly has mounted the pieces, as to correctness and appropriateness in art and beauty of scenic effects, better than anything else he has ever done; but we are sorry to say the season has not been a success financially, the attendance having been only tolerable in size. Dion Boucicault and company open 31, Denman Thompson following April 7.....At McVicker's Edwin Booth begins April 7, specially supported by T. W. Keene and Milnes Levick.....The regular company return April 2 to begin rehearsals.

Modjeska and company go to Kalamazoo, April 2, and through Michigan and Canada. Hooley's Sunday concerts continues to good business at Hooley's Sunday nights. "Our Bachelors" 30.....James Wilson is now running the Haverly Theatre, which is nicely done. Lake Murray left here 27 to join the opera bouffe company. "Pinafore" Company as advance agent. West-end Opera-house "Pinafore" Company are to be agent. The Berger Standard Opera Company at Arcadia, Wis., 31.....The Archer Comique and Mirror of Ireland party are to be in Minonk, Ill., 31. El Paso April 1. Reported wood incendiaries.....Katie Putnam, married by Clifford's Metropolitan Dramatic Company, left here 25 with the following officers and company: Edwin Clifford, manager; Fred Kennicott, advance manager; H. F. Acker, advance agent; and Constance Hamilton, treasurer. Flint Kennicott, W. R. Arnold, Dan F. Lorae, Dick Oglesby, George A. Florance, leader of orchestra; Harry A. Ellis, Frank Lorae, Jack Lorae, Dick Oglesby, Fred Lotto, Katie Putnam, Agnes Kennicott, Sadie Radcliffe and Sara Alexander. Route: Racine, Wis., 26, 27, Green Bay 28, 29, Oshkosh 31 and April 1; thence North into the Lake Superior country. Manager Chapman takes Balabrega and Miss May Lawton on a short Southern trip, beginning at Nashville, Ill., 31. Chapman's large-sized audience were present all of one week, the Milton Nobles Comedy Company presenting "A Man of the People" 24, matinee and evening 25, and matinee 26. "The Phœnix" 27, matinee and evening 28, 29 and 30. Nobles and company go to Ottawa, Peoria, Bloomington, Galesburg, and Rock Island, Ill., the coming week.

LAWRENCE BARRETT and the Boston Museum Company are to appear in Woonsocket, R. I., April 1, New Haven, Ct., 2, Meriden 3, Hartford 4, 5.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN," under the management of Anthony A. Parsons, will be performed in Stoneham, Mass., April 1, Malden 2, Haverhill and evening 3, Exeter, N. H., 4, Andover, Mass., 5.

BARNEY MACAULEY and company are announced in Danbury, Ct., April 1, Bridgeport 2, Waterbury 3, Springfield, Mass., 4, 5, Hartford, Ct., 7, 8, Meriden 9, 10, New Haven 11, 12.

THE CRITERION COMEDY COMPANY will be in Providence, R. I., 31, April 1, 2, Lowell, Mass., 3, 4, 5.

MARIE DAVENPORT and support are billed for Troy, N. Y., March 31, April 1, Holyoke, Mass., 2, Providence, R. I., 3, 4, 5.

MACART & TARR'S "Robinson Crusoe" Combination, under the management of James Valentine Taylor, perform in Milford, Mass., April 1, Natick 2, Lawrence, Mass., 3, Peabody 4, Northampton 5.

MARY ANDERSON stars in Fall River, Mass., April 1, Meriden, Ct., 2, Ansonia 3, Waterbury 4, New Haven 5, 6.

CHARLES ALEXANDER'S "Celebrated Case" COMPANY play in New Britain, Ct., April 1, Worcester, Mass., 2, Salem 3, New London, Ct., 5.

GEORGE A. HILL with John C. Myers' Company are advertised in Gloucester, Mass., April 1, Lowell 2, Worcester 3, Milford 4, Lynn 5.

MUSICAL.

"WHOA! I TELL YOU," by W. S. HAYS; "How Easily Things go Wrong," "Listen to the Old Church Bell," "That Maid of 40 Summers," "The Mule Stood on the Vessel's Deck," by Operti; and "When I Get My Home in Erin" are the titles of talking songs published by Geo. D. Newhall & Co., who advertise the prices in another column.

SAM S. SANFORD, who sent us the notice from a local journal in Marietta, Pa., referring to C. F. Jones decamping with all the funds of a "Pinafore" company, which we published in our past issue, now writes: "C. F. Jones did *not* abscond with the receipts, as there *were none* when he withdrew from the company." Then why send us the notice? C. F. Jones also writes from Philadelphia, Pa., under date of March 28, as follows: "I loaned S. S. Sanford $100, and agreed to go as treasurer until I received my money back. The company was a failure, and, after spending $100 more than I agreed upon, I withdrew. Mr. Sanford received all the surplus cash after hall rents, etc., paid. Different members of the company have told me since that they raised the report as an excuse to enable them to get out of the town in which they were stuck."

J. F. PERRY & CO., music-publishers, Boston, Mass., advertise a list of popular songs, with prices, issued by their house. "Farmer's Daughter," "Dem Golden Slippers," "Borkins' Night," "My Dear Savannah Home" are in the list.

A B-FLAT CORNET-PLAYER wants an engagement. See Cornet card.

FRENCH'S FIFTH-AVENUE "PINAFORE" COMPANY will reorganize April 9, and start on a traveling tour. Manager French attributes his recent trouble at Titusville, Pa., to the jealousy of a rival manager-ment, and says the small audience, the "gods," incited to hissing the play, became so unruly that he had to ring down the curtain during the second act, and terminate the performance. This, he states, was through no fault of his company or their recital of "Pinafore."

FRANK MARTYN, pianist and musical director, lately returned from Australia and the East Indies, is open for a position with a variety, minstrel or burlesque troupe. He can be addressed care of this office.

C. N. STEVENS, tuba and double bass player, advertises for an engagement with a hall or canvas show.

A LADY SINGER AND ORGANIST and a violinist and organist are wanted for the Com. Foote and Sister's Party. See N. Nestle's card.

THOS. H. DE WITT, leader of orchestra, now with the Orrin Brothers' Circus in Havana, Cuba, will be at liberty after April 15. See card.

J. S. CONWAY advertises for a party with capital to take an interest in a "Comedy Combination."

PROF. O. O'REARDON, the well-known tumbleronian performer and composer, can be addressed care of this office.

T. RUSSELL advertises a new Irish song and chorus, "We'll Twine Our Hats with Green."

A LADY PIANIST and vocalist is wanted by J. N. Goodall Jr. See card.

ALICE OATES and her English Comic-opera Company played in Albaugh's Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore, Md., to good business the past week. The setting of the operas reflect credit upon the scenic artist, Charles G. Hagadorn. The repertory was "Girofle-Girofla" March 24 and matinee 26, "La Perichole" 25, "La Marjolaine" 26, 27, and "Le Petit Duc" the rest of the week. This troupe open in the Lyceum Theatre, New York, 31.....March 31, return of "H. M. S. Pinafore" to Ford's Grand Opera-house.

THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE sang "Mignon" March 27, "Carmen" 28, and "The Huguenots" 29 in Indianapolis, Ind. Business was not as large as during their previous visit, owing to speculators having obtained the best seats, and the public thought the management was in collusion with them.....The regular monthly concert of the Mozuerchor took place 24.....The Harmonie Society have commenced the rehearsal of "St. Cecilia's Day."

THE INITIATORY performance at Park Opera-house, Syracuse, N. Y., under the new management, will be given by the Standard Theatre Company in "Pinafore" March 31.....The Saville Opera Troupe is announced at Wheeling, W. Va., April 4.

WILL L. THOMPSON has issued two more of his compositions, and they are meeting with favor. These latest efforts are entitled "Golden Years are Passing By," a song and chorus in the key of G, with a register from D below to E above the time; and "My Grandpa's Advice," the words by Frank Dumont, the music in the key of A flat, running from E to E, eight notes, common time. They are both written in the sentimental vein. Two new comic songs, "The Wonderful Musician," and "Ma," are by Hughey Dougherty, and "I'll Tell your Mother," are also in the list of fresh publications. See card.

A BARITONE and piccolo player is wanted by Geo. Sutton, band-leader with the Batcheller & Doris Show. See advertisement.

GEO. MOLINEUX'S musical publications are advertised elsewhere.

A CORNET-PLAYER desires an engagement. He can teach a country band. See "Musical's" card.

E. A. ANDRE, leader of orchestra and band, with musical specialties, advertises that he is at liberty.

ED. DUFFY, cornet and xylophone soloist, whose address find in another column, can be engaged.

NEW BANJO MUSIC is published by Al. Baur, whose card find in our business department.

A LADY COMEDIENNE, of Brooklyn, Clifton Tayleure's "Pinatore" company, with Mrs. Chanfrau as the star, drew the best houses of the season last week. The performance as a whole was the best yet seen at the Brooklyn theatres. Mrs. Chanfrau acted and sang Josephine with excellent effect, and the Captain Corcoran of Signor Torriani was admirably performed. The Little Buttercup of Miss Norton was quite a feature, and the Boatswain's part has not been so well sung in Brooklyn by anyone else as by Mr. Burnan. The Admiral was finely represented by Mr. Griffiths, and the Deadeye of Mr. Anderson was excellent. "Pinafore" will be continued a second week.....At the Academy, March 27, the Amateur Young Apollo Club boys in "Pinafore" last week has induced the management to repeat it all this week.....At the Academy, March 27, the Mapleson Opera Company sang in "Trovatore" to a full house.

AT THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, Minneapolis, Minn., "H. M. S. Pinafore" has attracted large audiences since its first production, March 19. W. F. Horton appeared as Sir Joseph Porter, W. Demers as Capt. Corcoran, Fred Bryton as Ralph Rackstraw, J. F. Irving as Dick Deadeye, Lina Viola as Josephine, Grace Cartland as Buttercup, and Hattie Irving as Hebe, with a satisfactory chorus and orchestra. The new scene for the occasion was fine, and the piece has been favorably received. Nellie Irving introduced a Highland fling, which is nicely done. It will hold the boards until 29. Grace Cartland was presented 22 with a miniature full-rigged model of the frigate "Pinafore," about three feet in length, made of basket-work and trimmed in gold and silver. The frigate's deck was covered with beautiful living flowers.....At the Academy of Music the Hess English-opera Company returned for a season of three nights, giving "Martana" 24, "Fra Diavolo" 25, "Paul and Virginia" 26, reproducing "Chimes of Normandy" for the Wednesday matinee. This company then go to Toledo: Toledo April 14, 15, Columbus 16, Zanesville 17, Wheeling, Va., 18, 19, Washington, D. C., 21, for one week.....The "Pinafore" Company announced for 27, 28, 29, did not put in an appearance.

THE SAVILLE & LEE COMBINATION returned to the Academy of Music, Buffalo, N. Y., March 24, presenting "H. M. S. Pinafore" the first three nights, and "Trial by Jury" and "The Sorcerer" for the remainder of the week. A good average business was done, and the company confirmed the favorable impression made on their former visit.

EMMA ABBOTT and the Hess Opera Troupe created a furor in St. Paul, Minn., and, says our correspondent, took away more money than any other troupe that has visited here for a long time, standing-room only being available at each performance. They returned here 27, giving "Il Trovatore;" 28, "Fra Diavolo;" matinee 29, "Chimes of Normandy," and evening "Paul and Virginia."

AT HUGHES'S OPERA-HOUSE, Norwich, N. Y., a "Pinafore" company can find an engagement. See advertisement.

A SOLO AND VARIETY PIANIST and xylophone player desires an engagement. Address G. Reignolds, care of this office.

TEN YOUNG LADIES are wanted for a cornet-band. See S. F. W.'s card.

A LADY ORCHESTRA of twelve pieces is wanted by R. Fitzgerald. See advertisement.

A TENOR OR BARITONE SINGER is wanted by C. H. Duprez, manager of Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels. See card.

AT FORD'S OPERA-HOUSE, Washington, D. C., "H. M. S. Pinafore" continued to draw large audiences during its second week. They go to Baltimore 31.....April 15 Ford's Philadelphia "Pinafore" company will appear for one week at the National Theatre.....April 21 Hess' English-opera Company appears there.

AT THE ELEVENTH-STREET OPERA-HOUSE, Philadelphia, last week, "H. M. S. Pinafore" was performed by the Glover Opera Company, with the cast given in last week's CLIPPER. Good houses.

AT MCVICKER'S, Chicago, Ill., "H. M. S. Pinafore" came to anchor March 24 before a large and delighted assemblage, and has drawn during the week fine audiences. The scene was beautifully set, the ship being perfect in its appointments, while the background of Portsmouth was a rich piece of distemper painting, and the night-scene, with the moonlight shimmering across the waters of the harbor, was soft and effective. The costumes were tasteful, and, in the main, appropriate. This is the nearest perfect representation we have yet had here of this little gem of a musical satire; and yet, for that very reason perhaps, the few places where it fell short of absolute excellence became all the more prominent. Conspicuously fine in clear articulation, admirable acting, and excellent singing was the Captain Corcoran of James Peakes. Of the men, next in order of merit was the Ralph Rackstraw of Charles Clarke, while the Dick Deadeye of J. H. Rowe was fairly well made-up and well acted. All of his songs except one had to be distributed among the Boatswain and Carpenter's Mate, Messrs. Henay and Closter. Chas. Vivian, while tastefully dressed, rather tamely conveyed the pomposity of the Admiral. Master Henry made a capital Midshipmite, and Mr. Howard was satisfactory as Tom Bowlin. Miss Marie Stone sang the music of Josephine sweetly. The Little Buttercup of Miss Haidee Palmer, while she sang nicely, and by her large physique realized the satire upon the diminutive prefix of Little Buttercup, yet she was not well made-up, looking altogether too young and attractive for the old woman. The costumes and Hebe of Miss Annie Shaffer was admirable in every way. The chorus was large and effective, Max Maretzek officiating as musical director, in the case of the overture, the dialogue was spoken with that serious earnestness that gives the point to Gilbert's exquisite satire. "Pinafore" will be continued another week. Emma Abbott and the Hess Troupe begin an engagement at Hooley's April 7.....The Abt Society, George Locock conductor, gave their second concert in the Methodist-church Block 28.....The eighty-eighth organ recital by H. C. Eddy took place at Hershey Hall 29. The nineteenth concert of the Hershey school occurs there 30.....Emerson 31 a chamber concert. Lecture at Reed's Temple of Music.

"TRIAL BY JURY" and "H. M. S. Pinafore," rendered by the Fifth Avenue Company, were successful at the Gaiety Theatre, Boston, Mass., during the past week, the house being crowded at each performance. Our correspondent says: "The sailors on board the craft have been the Simon pure article, a party of enlisted men from the U. S. steamer Wabash manning the yards and giving the naval salute on the arrival on board of Sir Joseph. A novelty in the way of matinees was given 28, it being complimentary to the musical and dramatic professions, who with their sisters and their cousins and their aunts filled the theatre to repletion. "H. M. S. Pinafore" alone was sung, and never was it more heartily received, encores nearly doubling the length of the performance. Miss Ida Foy, the Hebe, and Mr. Intropidi, the leader of the orchestra, did not appear, and their places were filled by Miss Jennie Yeamans and John J. Braham and Fly playing Josephine.....A juvenile "Pinafore" company is under rehearsal, and will soon appear.....Joe Jefferson opens on the Eastern circuit at Providence March 31,

Now Commencing its Fifteenth Annual Tour.

THE WORLD-FAMOUS, ORIGINAL AND ONLY

Great Forepaugh's Noachian Menagerie & Arenic Aggregation.

A Modern Colossus of Towering Altitude.

It Bestrides and Crushes Out All Opposition.

Gigantic, Patagonian, Stalwart and Herculean in its Immensity.

Cyclopean, Leviathan and Whopper but Feebly Express its Magnitude.

A Very Triton Among Minnows and a Goliah Compared to Liliputians.

Germination of Pleasure Unlimited.

Academy where Natural History, Science and the Arts are Taught by Illustration.

Eminently Loftier, More Respectable and Instructive than any other.

Vastness, Enormity and Abundance its Motto.

It is Glaringly and, Par Excellence, Without a Rival on Earth.

It is Monstrous and Flagrant Egotism to Question its Right to the First Place.

Its Transcendent Greatness Renders Speechless the Tongue of Envy.

A Corpulent Amplitude of Amusements *versus* The Atoms and Tomtits of The Present Day.

Mountain Piled on Mountain of Sensations.

Comprehensive, Titanic, and a Portly Antæns among the Pigwidgeons of this era.

Augmentation and Development of New Ideas.

An Overgrowth of Rarities and a World of Novelties Displayed to Please.

A Sky-reaching Tower of Strength,—It has never been dismantled, changed name or proprietor, or experienced the least demolition.

Its Object—To Renovate, Regenerate and Quicken the Morals of Amusements.

It is Not Responsible for the Mental Inertness of Would-be Rivals, nor the Flatness and Torpor of their Exhibitions.

A Paragon of Perfection, it is Alpine and Cloud-touching in its Ambition.

Pillar of Virtue, Column of Might, and Mountain of Benefit.

Abreast of Scientific, Educational and Moral Progress.

Unparalleled Concentration of Experience, Capital and Nerve.

It Has No Rival Save Itself.

For more than half a generation, as is well known to the Public and the entire Profession themselves, the

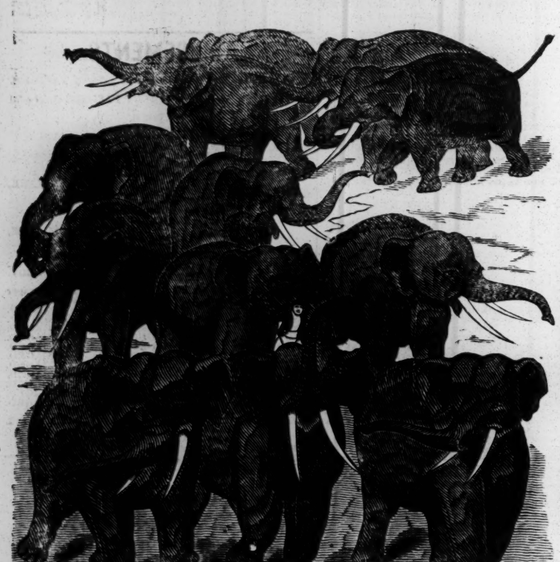
GREAT FOREPAUGH SHOW,

The Standard Exhibition of the Universe,

has been the Leading Traveling Entertainment on the American Continent; and during that period it is the only canvas amusement enterprise that **has not changed name or proprietor.** Since the day of its organization it has been under the exclusive management, control and ownership of the world's most daring and best-known **Wild-Beast Importer and Exhibitor, ADAM FOREPAUGH, of Philadelphia,** the name of whose renowned **MENAGERIE, GIGANTIC MUSEUM AND CLASSIC CIRCUS** is household property, in every palace, hamlet and farm-house in the land. While other pretentious organizations have crumbled, been wrecked and become bankrupt, unable to withstand the shock of hard times, FOREPAUGH'S has encountered no ill-fortune, but has met the most constant and brilliant success; and, unlike other managers, who have diminished and crippled their exhibitions, FOREPAUGH has added enough, each successive year, to make an ordinary show. A large property-owner in Philadelphia and Brooklyn, and, with almost unlimited means and facilities at hand, he is enabled to gratify his ruling passion and towering ambition, namely: to exclusively own a show of such magnitude and gorgeous perfection as will force the reluctant confession from every rival of its superiority over all others—and this he has done, as is evidenced by the acknowledgment from the lips of every showman that **Forepaugh's Show has no parallel in the Old or New World.**

To the Old and Almost Exhaustless Catalogue of Attractions the following FRESH SPECIALTIES have been added, for the Instruction and Pleasure of the Millions.

12—ELEPHANTS—12



PONDEROUS ASIATIC MONARCHS!

One Round Dozen—at a Cost of $135,000.

More of these Monster Forest Mastodons than are owned by any one man on the face of the earth. Dispute it if you dare! Their coming makes the earth tremble, and is a signal for the outpouring of the populace. Unwieldy and awkward as are these stupendous Beasts, they have been cultured by "a chip of the old block," ADAM FOREPAUGH, Jr., to do incredible acts, among the number forming a

PYRAMID ON HIGH PEDESTALS,

reaching nearly to the top of the huge pavilions.

$41,000 Behemoth of Holy Writ.

Secured after two years' persistent effort at capture, on the Banks of the Nile.

His Strength is Something Terrible

AND HIS SIZE ENORMOUS.

He actually

Sweats Drops of Red Blood

from every pore. No such startling wonder has been upon American soil in the memory of man. The Bible has made this formidable beast famous. Job says: "He esteemeth brass as rotten wood, and iron as straw." * * "Upon earth there is not his like."

6 TON UNICORN.

Of all Zoological Marvels ever placed upon exhibition by ambitious managers none possess such **Startling Merit** as this one feature alone. As an antagonist he has no equal, and is the **TERROR OF THE SUMATRA ISLANDS.** His skin, nearly an inch thick, will resist the sharpest spear or javelin. Well can Mr. Forepaugh exult over this product of the land of the **KAFFIRS AND HOTTENTOTS.**

SCHOOL OF SEA LIONS.

Mr. FOREPAUGH feels that his unprecedented display of almost

EVERY WILD BEAST UNDER THE SUN

would not be perfect and complete without the addition of these

Rare Oceanic Marvels.

They prosper alike in mild climate or **among the Northern Icebergs,** where

FOREPAUGH'S SEA LION EXPEDITION

captured them, for exhibition in the United States only.

54 Emerald, Crimson and Gold-bedizened Dens of Rare Wild Beasts, Birds and Reptiles, in addition to the enumerated Specialties, and 11 Gilded Cars of Startling Museum Wonders. In the Zoological Collection will be found a Giraffe in Harness, a Horned Horse, White Polar and Ponah Bears, an African Eland, a Cow Antelope, and almost every Rare Animal chronicled in Natural History.

$100.000 Challenge! ADAM FOREPAUGH offers to give $100,000 to the charitable institutions of the country for the name of any exhibition in America that owns and exhibits a Living Hippopotamus, a Genuine Russian Bear, 12 Asiatic Elephants, a Giraffe in Harness and many other Rare Beasts. He alone owns and shows them. He also owns more and finer chariots, better gilded dens and wagons, and, by all odds, more show property than any other two traveling entertainments in this country, combined.

THE ABUNDANTLY STOCKED ARENA boasts such names as ROBERT STICKNEY, the greatest general performer in the world, and the only man who rides seven horses at one time; Wooda Cooke, Bud. Gorman, James Stowe, the Milton Jaspers, the Davenports, Wm. E. Burke, John Robinson, El Nino Eddie, Ajax, Henri, Bedeau, Tom Clifford, John Kernan, Charlie Davenport, Wm. Munroe, Wm. Forepaugh, Prof. Cronin, the Boy Wonder, G. Brooks Clarke, Sam. McFlynn, Mlles. Annie Carroll, Pauline Lee, Jeannette Bedeau, Emma Stickney, Lottie Miranda, Elise Jasper, Emma Grattan and **65** auxiliary circus celebrities

GORGEOUS STREET PAGEANT, Brilliant as a Dream of the Orient, in which will appear the herd of 12 Elephants, a team of 14 Arabian Camels, Six Massive Tableau Chariots, Two Full Brass Bands, nnmbering 25 solo performers, under the experienced baton of Prof. JAMES S. ROBINSON, of England, 24 Mounted Knights and Ladies in appropriate costumes, the long array of animal Dens and Cages embellished with Dazzling Paintings, the ever-popular Mardi Gras Figures, and an Open Lair of Wild Lions, Leopards and Panthers.

The Personal Staff of Adam Forepaugh, Sole Proprietor, Projector and Manager of the Great Forepaugh Show:

JOHN A. FOREPAUGH, and ADAM FOREPAUGH, Jr., } Managers.
L. B. LENT, General Director.
WM. MUNROE, Equestrian Director.
W. W. DURAND, Manager of Publications.
CHAS. H. DAY, Press Agent.
R. H. BALL, Contracting Agent.
J. S. ROBINSON, Musical Director.
HON. J. E. WARNER, General Agent.
FRANK HYATT, Treasurer.
BEN LUSBIE, Lightning Ticket Seller.
DAN. TAYLOR, Superintendent Pavilions.

To properly exhibit this Mastodon requires the use of 3 special palace trains, 240 horses, 30 ponies, and nearly three square acres of pavilions. It should be borne in mind that Mr. Forepaugh is the only man who ever had his own cars built and actually owns his own trains. Other shows rent them of the U. S. Rolling Stock Company.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY. No gambling or games of chance allowed on the grounds, and the managers desire the hearty co-operation of the authorities in the suppression of this too prevalent vice.

FINALLY, conscious of its power, proud of its exaltation, and sensitive of its fair name, the Forepaugh Show is not over-boastful of its many attractions and solid worth. An appreciative Public and an unprejudiced Press have heaped voluntary honors upon it, and it shall be its glory to still retain the world's good opinion. Should envious, jealous and malicious rivals, for the purpose of misleading its million friends, assail it ingloriously, we propose to pin the badge of infamy to the lappels of their coats, and they shall in future be known as sinister Ichabods with blots on their escutcheons. Honorable opposition is well enough; but there are aggressors and assailants, who, born in a storm, love broils and wrangles better than peace. To all such we present the double-fist and intend to hoist them relentlessly on their own petards should an encounter occur. Our fortress is composed of invulnerable material—the BEST SHOW ON EARTH—assailable at no point, and we propose to make battle-royal on all dishonorable opposition. This is not intended as a war-cry, but as a voice of warning, whose persuasive eloquence should be heard and heeded in time.

"Opposition to Fraud and Monopoly" is our Standing Motto.

ADAM FOREPAUGH, Sole Proprietor. **L. B. LENT,** General Director. **W. W. DURAND,** Manager of Publications. **CHAS. H. DAY,** Press Agent.